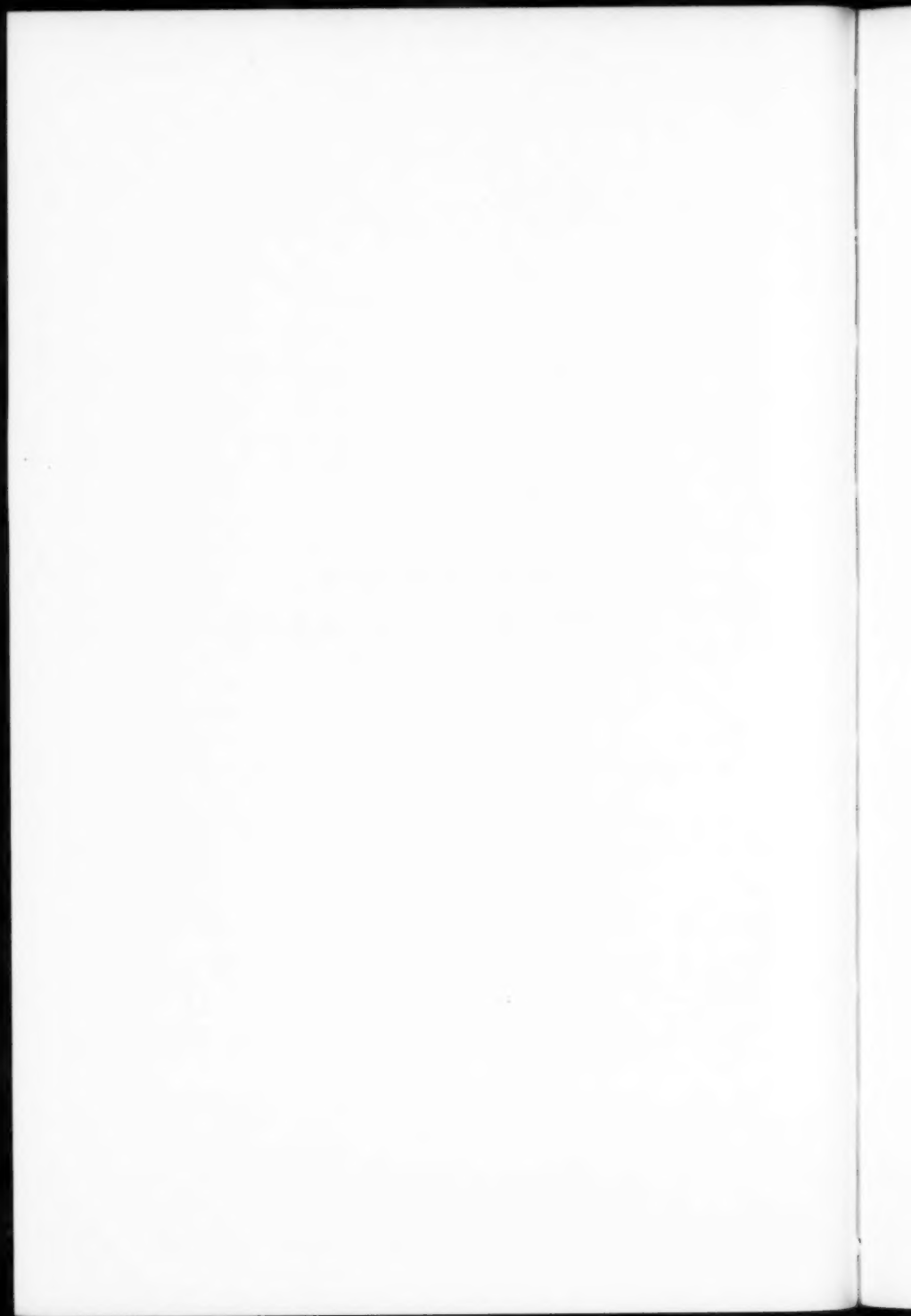


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SOME ASPECTS OF MID-WEST AMERICA¹

I should like to make use of the opportunity afforded me this evening to present to the members of the Minnesota Historical Society a phase of the larger history of our part of America. A new word, "ethno-geography," just coming into use among historians, best describes the aspect of the subject which I want to stress in my discussion — the inter-relation of man and geography. By Mid-west America I mean all that part of North America lying east of the Rocky Mountains and west of Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, and the Appalachian Mountains. You will notice that in defining the region to be discussed I have added a large part of British North America to a corresponding portion of the United States. The justification for this lies in the fact that by history and geography all the inhabitants of the region are united and have practically the same problems in government and in their social and economic life.

From the point of view of physiography, Mid-west America consists of a vast lowland having three drainage systems — the southern, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Mexico; the central, including such rivers as the Red River of the North, the Saskatchewan, and the Churchill, discharging its waters into Hudson Bay; and the northern, of which the Mackenzie is the principal river, discharging its waters into the Arctic Ocean. The contour of this great lowland was produced by ice action during the two glacial epochs in the geological history of the region. It is for the most part unforested, probably never having reached the tree-bearing stage, except along the lakes and river courses and on the slopes of the mountains. The soil is of unusual fertility and the moisture sufficient for agriculture except in the western part. As a whole it is still

¹ An address read at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, January 9, 1922.

the great fur and big game region of North America. The earliest inhabitants may be included in three or four large families, two of whom held most of the territory in early times. The climate is continental, that is, one of extremes, modified on the east and south by the presence of large bodies of water and on the west by the warm winds from the Pacific.

The history of the region corresponds with its geography; it has the same sweep and breadth; it is amply continental, never petty or sectional. The great interior of North America was for nearly two centuries after Columbus almost unknown to Spanish, French, and English explorers. The bare extent of this vast region was in itself a bar to exploration and trade and its lack of precious metals kept the Spanish from occupying it during this period. It was due to the enterprise and daring of the French explorers who followed Champlain's statesmanly initiative and no less to the devotion of the missionaries who traversed these wilds, that the great interior wilderness was added to the possessions of France. To the remarkable exploits of the intrepid Radisson in the region of Hudson Bay we owe the beginnings of the Hudson's Bay Company, which would have been a French fur-trading company but for the blindness of Louis XIV. La Salle added the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. La Vérendrye, latest of these empire-builders, blocked out his fur-trade region so as to cut directly athwart the great English grant to the Hudson's Bay Company and the grant by France to La Salle and his successors. The story of the exploits of these three Frenchmen and of those who rounded out their work reads like a romance, for the chivalry and pride of the best French traditions fired the hearts of these daring men and kept their achievements from sinking to the level of mere fur-trading operations. Thus in less than fifty years there were added to the maps of the period the main features of the interior of North America. If the French government had matched the heroism and enterprise of these wilderness workers with a policy at all in keeping with the unbounded opportunity they had created for France, the sub-

sequent course of events in American history would have been entirely different.

During the eighteenth century the history of North America is concerned mainly with the contest of Spain, France, and England for possession of the middle portion of the continent. The Spanish held the southwest natives firmly in hand by a combination of forts and missions; the French were still profiting by the ancient treaty of Champlain with the great Algonquin family of Indian tribes in the Great Lakes region and farther west; the English with their Iroquois alliance of 1684 were in a position actively to compete with the French for possession of the Ohio Valley.

The Muskogean tribe of Indians was located in that small area north of the Gulf of Mexico which lies in the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and is bounded on the east by the Alleghany Mountains. Here they had permanent homes and a fixed village life; they cultivated fields of corn and tobacco and had a fairly well-developed tribal government. They controlled many of the fur-trade routes between the ocean and the interior and their friendship was valuable to all those who sought to win or to maintain a foothold upon the lower Ohio or the Mississippi. It is possible now to trace out the main lines of the exceedingly complex web of intrigue that enmeshed this group of Indian tribes. The Spanish influence, centering at Mobile and Pensacola, was the oldest, and for a long time it dominated the confederacy. The French at New Orleans, however, needed some Indian alliance for the defense of their eastern flank, and they soon had won over one of the tribes by well-planned diplomacy. The English from the Carolina settlements, last of all, found it necessary to cement the friendship of the tribe nearest them and controlling the mountain passes, and partly by force and partly by presents they built up a working alliance. When the United States, as a new nation, entered this western field, she swept away the whole fabric of alliances and finally banished the remnants of the tribes to a reservation across the Mississippi, in spite of

her own treaties and agreements and in the face of at least one supreme court decision.

On the southwest, France and Spain were competing strenuously for Texas and the adjoining territory. The struggle between France and England for the upper Ohio Valley, which ended in 1763, is usually referred to as the intercolonial wars. Pontiac, an Indian statesman of remarkable talent, performed the unusual feat of welding together all the western tribes that had been French allies in a last desperate effort to drive out the English. The year's war associated with his name is unique among Indian wars in the number of tribes involved and the immense area represented by the forces he was able to assemble under his single command.

The Revolutionary War was saved from being a purely local and sectional contest along the Atlantic seaboard by one considerable American offensive, the daring and successful exploit of George Rogers Clark. By this stroke the hardy frontiersmen of the Alleghany region made their contribution to the war in the region they looked upon as peculiarly their own. Their hopes for a great interior expansion were fully realized in the treaty of 1783. From a territorial point of view we were never again in serious hazard of losing our hold on the interior of North America, upon which, very obviously, depended our future national greatness.

Though in full possession of the Louisiana territory for nearly a century, France had not been able to measure up to the opportunity for a colonial empire far outranking anything England had yet developed. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century the Spanish had obtained but a vague idea of the extent and resources of Louisiana. Spain's interest was focused upon the lands bordering on the Gulf of Mexico such as Florida and Texas, which, because of their location, could be developed into a means of protection for her treasure fleet and the commerce she carried on with her possessions in the New World. Even when put in possession of this territory in 1763, she saw its value principally in the control of the gulf which

New Orleans gave her, though incidentally she was interested in developing the fur trade centering at the frontier post of St. Louis. It was this indifference to her vital territorial interests in America as well as her European preoccupation that smoothed the way for us in 1803, when we made our first essay at rounding out our Mid-west possessions in America. Of all the leading Americans of his time, Jefferson alone had sufficient vision to make full use of the unparalleled opportunity that had come to him as a result of the breakdown of Napoleon's remarkable scheme for colonial empire. Not only did he add a very large slice of the continent to our possessions in spite of the futile objections of the narrow-minded partisans of seaboard supremacy, but he planned and carried out the exploring expeditions of Pike and of Lewis and Clark. We possess in their reports an historical classic, embodying the first scientific survey of a region hitherto known only to the fur-trader.

But fortune was soon again to favor us. The establishment of the independence of Texas from Mexico in 1836 precipitated upon us another momentous decision complicated by the sinister issue of slavery extension. The national momentum acquired by the possession of the Louisiana territory carried us irresistibly to the Pacific coast in spite of Russia, England, and Mexico. Meanwhile the astute leaders of our slave-holding aristocracy understood their aspect of the case sufficiently to capitalize the impulse for national expansion and secure a valuable slave territory in the new state of Texas.

The rounding out of our Mid-west possessions by the Mexican War antedates by a generation a similar process going on north of us in British America. The first exploration of the extensive region beyond the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers in the Mackenzie River Valley was made between 1789 and 1795 by Alexander Mackenzie. The report of his explorations published in 1801 was the first account of the soil, climate, and populations of the northern portion of Mid-west America in these river valleys. Fired by this report

of the vast level tracts of fertile land in the interior of the continent, Lork Selkirk in 1811 planted the first colony in the valley of the Red River, where the city of Winnipeg now stands. Unfortunately for the success of the colony it was planned as a mere adjunct to the fur-trading operations of the Hudson's Bay Company and this brought the settlers into hostile contact with the rival fur-trade corporation, the Northwest Company. The union of the rival companies in 1821 did not set in motion true colonizing activity in these regions of prairie and river valley. While to the south in the United States wave after wave of population, native and foreign, was sweeping over a similar area, here in the northern wilderness conditions were still undisturbed. The imperial sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, undisputed master of the greatest fur-producing area in the world, served to keep all colonizing enterprises weak and entirely subservient to its interests alone. The solid wealth of the company, its cohorts of trading chiefs, trappers, hunters, and canoemen, the accumulated experience of generations of fur-taking, the mastery of woodcraft, and the art of dealing with savages — these all were brought to bear upon the problem of closing and barring the great wilderness to all but the servants of the company. The geography of the region favored this policy. The great river systems drained into the inhospitable water of Hudson Bay where the company reigned supreme. Immigration could not flow freely from the East on account of the almost impenetrable wilderness barrier that divided the provinces of Quebec and Ontario from this western continental plain. To reach this region there were but two Canadian routes and these were long and toilsome, taxing even the hardy trappers and hunters who were accustomed to them. Consequently the southern part of the great interior far outstripped the northern in the rate of its growth. Even the immigrants who came to Quebec and Ontario were not satisfied with the land outlook and crossed into the United States to swell the stream of settlers that was sweeping westward over the prairie regions like a tidal wave.

In the United States the arrangement of the important rivers tributary to the Mississippi was in every respect advantageous to settlement. Furthermore, the discovery of the precious metals, first in California, then in Idaho and Montana, and lastly in Colorado and Nevada, brought thousands of settlers hurrying over the intervening unoccupied spaces. The building of the transcontinental railroads, from 1853, when the first all-rail connection between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard was completed, finished the subjugation of this portion of Mid-west America. The Indians were thrust off the land by the destruction of their great natural food supply, the buffalo herds, and by a series of sharp conflicts with the white settlers. The Homestead Act of 1862, exactly adapted to the rapid settlement of the wide and fertile areas of the United States, hastened the process till nearly every available acre was occupied. The reaction of this rapid conquest of the soil upon the relatively unoccupied lands to the north furnishes a striking illustration of the unity of the whole great continental area. From earliest times the traders of the Red River Valley had sent their hunters across the line into the United States to hunt the buffalo for robes and pemmican, especially for the latter which was used at the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. These annual buffalo hunts brought hundreds of natives and half-breeds into contact with the fringe of settlement in the United States. Trade with the frontier post of St. Paul or Fort Snelling was soon developed. White traders from farther south began to filter northward. The oppressive regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company came to be understood for the tyranny they really represented. The upshot of this Yankee invasion was that the old monopoly of the company was broken and free trade with the United States was demanded and secured. Ideas of government follow trade routes and the Canadians got more than trade goods from our side of the line. The demand of western Canada for a share in the national government of that British North America union created in 1867 led to other phases of national

progress. The first transcontinental railroad from Montreal to Vancouver was completed in 1886. A flood of new settlers followed its progress westward; they came from Europe and they crossed over from the United States. The northern part of the great interior plain has been catching up with us ever since by the use of the same machinery of transportation familiar to us, the railway and the ocean liner.

The Civil War played its part in the making of Mid-west America. Slavery in the United States grew rapidly up to a certain point and thereafter fought a losing defensive battle until it was extinguished in a civil war. The Middle West played the leading role in this conflict. The admission of a western state, Missouri, precipitated the first controversy. The admission of another, Texas, forced the contest out of Congress into a presidential election where the popular will could pass upon it. The southern leaders were able to carry slavery on for a time by associating it with national expansion, but such tactics were at best futile. Again, a Westerner from Illinois championed squatter sovereignty; and another and greater Westerner from the same state shattered this theory, showing the whole nation by simple demonstration and irresistible logic why slavery must stop growing and thus disappear forever. Against the decision of the nation to entrust to this man the task of working out a solution of the question, the South appealed to arms. Two Westerners, Grant and Sherman, planned and executed the mighty strokes that ended the life of the Confederacy. Two out of three of their campaigns were launched in western territory—the opening of the Mississippi River and Sherman's march to the sea. Mid-west America solved the problem which the combined wisdom of the original thirteen states had been unable to solve. We were in 1865 a nation truly united by the potent force of social and political gravitation inherent in the states of the Middle West.

The interior part of Canada came to her own by civil war as truly as did our own Middle West. The establishment of the

British North America confederation in 1867 brought together Ontario and Quebec and the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The interior regions, however, were but recently released from the domination of the Hudson's Bay Company and they were hardly yet an integral part of the new nation. The half-breed revolt of 1870-71 brought the pressing need of real government home to the new state and the annexation sentiment favoring the United States acted as a powerful stimulus to unity. The province of Manitoba became for the new Canadian state what the trans-Alleghany territory was to our nation in 1783 — the first stepping-stone toward the conquest of the interior. A transcontinental railroad was planned to tap the vast forest and mineral resources of the West and to develop the agricultural wealth of the first of the prairie provinces. The more formidable Riel rebellion of 1885 finished the nationalizing process of 1871. The extraordinary resources of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were made known during the troubled period of military occupation and readjustment. Public attention was focused upon these areas hitherto regarded as merely wilderness. The process of national assimilation of Mid-west Canada was thus fairly launched.

This brief historical review of the continental area in middle North America reveals several facts of fundamental importance in our national life and in the national evolution of the people to the north of us. It is clear, in the first place, in our own history that sectionalism and narrowness break down where the constituencies of the Middle West begin to have an effect on the course of elections. Andrew Jackson, the first president to come from this part of the country, gave the initial impulse toward a real democracy in election and legislation, and he also established for the first time a working basis for that fundamental tenet of democracy, responsibility of appointive officeholders to the national constituency. Furthermore, that long-lived fallacy, constitutional nullification, was dealt a fatal blow by this clear-thinking man of the Mid-west

when he declared this doctrine to be simple treason if put into action. It was left for Abraham Lincoln, a man still more typical of this great national interior, to strike down the last manifestation of the original disunion theory and to proclaim freedom and union as the true basis of our greatness.

Again, the interior of this continent has furnished the first real opportunity for the amalgamation of European and American people under extremely favorable conditions and on a scale ample enough to bring forth the highest type of citizens that has yet appeared on the continent. Through difficulties and dangers, national and international, in spite of wars, panics, and sectional jealousies, the varied population of this most typical twentieth-century region has won its right to take part in all the civic enterprises that belong to community and national life. No population can long depend on a single industry if it is to maintain its leadership; the natural resources of Mid-west America are so wonderfully varied and rich that on the material side of civilization there is nothing more to be desired. Holland has made transportation her basis of development, England depends upon her factory system, Russia upon agriculture. But in the almost untouched resources of Mid-west America there are potentialities for each of these groups of industries in addition to the subsidiary one of mining. For the production of such staples as cereals and cotton the region is without a rival in actual as well as possible wealth. For manufacturing a relatively cheap and abundant power is a prerequisite. In that respect no part of America is so abundantly equipped. Water power is available from the four major rivers and their almost countless tributaries, and water power in the form of electricity may be transferred easily to great distances. On the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains lies a bed of coal sufficient to supply the continent with power at its present rate of consumption during many thousands of years. When the mines of the Appalachians are exhausted and the industries dependent upon them have migrated elsewhere, the lignite beds of the Rocky Mountain foot-

hills will still be in their first stages of development. The United States and Canada both are conducting researches into the field of the commercial production of lignite briquettes as a substitute for anthracite for heat and power. Already the process has been nearly perfected and the by-products have proved to be an exceedingly profitable part of the output. Oil and gas are abundant from Lake Athabasca to Texas, to say nothing of the oil by-products in a dozen forms which are produced in the briquetting process. There is no lack of iron, copper, nickel, and the host of other useful metals which recently have become a vital part of our industrial life. These and the large timber resources yet available make it possible to carry on the manufacture of every sort of machinery. The presence of extensive clay and cement beds of the finest quality anywhere to be found will give to the future manufacturing industry of this region a variety as well as a value beyond all estimate. Mid-west America is destined to be in the not distant future the great industrial region on this side of the Atlantic.

Moreover, its transportation possibilities are fully equal to its industrial outlook. The projected deep water-way through the Great Lakes will transform the lake cities of Canada and the United States into ocean ports. The construction of the Panama Canal has already affected our attitude toward interior water transportation on our great river systems. Canal building and the deepening and straightening of rivers has already begun in the Middle West. We have hardly used the wonderful interior system of water courses to be found here, but any one of the European peoples would long ago have linked them in as a vital part of its transportation system. The fact is that we have been in such blind haste in our subjection of the continent that we have literally wasted our substance in a riot of extravagance. Our transportation, freight and passenger, has been carried on mainly by the railways at an absolute sacrifice of ninety-five per cent of all the fuel used. What criminal negligence it represents to depend on a system of transporta-

tion that enables us to utilize only five per cent of all the coal consumed in carrying our freight back and forth from ocean to ocean! During the World War the congestion of freight on the lines into New York Harbor was so great that the government was put in charge of the entire system so as to make our aid more effective for our hard-pressed allies. This needless congestion at a single Atlantic port and this blind waste of our magnificent coal beds must be stopped if we are to continue our national development. In Mid-west America we have an opportunity to develop a more rational system of intercommunication. We have ample water-ways that can be made to carry all slow-moving freight and relieve the congestion on our overworked railways. The Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence ultimately will be utilized to break the wasteful monopoly of New York Harbor. Not for nothing have the producers of wealth in this great area been studying the problems of coöperative production and marketing. Already have the farmers of western Canada worked out their problem with some measure of success. One of our great railway systems has successfully applied electricity in the transportation of freight across the Rocky Mountains. There are abundant indications that the population of Mid-west America will match its development of a great industrial system with the creation of a system of transportation at once adequate, economical, and capable of an indefinite expansion, which will enable it to meet every demand future growth may make upon it.

It is not difficult to conclude from this brief survey of the topography and resources of the region under discussion that there are present all the material elements of strength and unity. A much more important consideration to be taken into account lies beyond the range of the purely material. Have the populations included in our discussion shown capacity for civic betterment? Have they provided the means for intellectual and moral development? What is their outlook and what have they accomplished? While it is much more difficult

to assemble facts and to compile statistics dealing with these somewhat intangible elements in civilization, a few salient features are clear. This region has come to be the home of one of the most typical products of American educational evolution, the state university. Nowhere in the realm of education can be found so many and such large institutions of this class. The state university is in many ways a product of the Middle West. Its basic element is still the old Puritan conception, first developed in New England, that public education is necessary for the perpetuity of good government. The migration westward of the population of the seaboard states carried the educational ideals of that great generation into a region where there was developing a new conception of the function of the state. The small privately endowed colleges of the East took root here as elsewhere but they were soon outgrown and replaced by another type of institution more in keeping with the community it was to serve. The founders of these western commonwealths had vision and practical good sense. Without the means to provide for higher education in their own time, they enacted legislation setting aside sufficient public land for the future support of their own state universities.

The evolution of our western state universities is a most interesting illustration of the widening conception of the scope of state and national government. In the raw, undeveloped territories in the West everything was done by the national government — Indian wars were fought, reservations laid out, lands surveyed, local governments established, roads and canals begun. This nationalistic policy, which Calhoun first definitely championed in Congress, brought home to the populations in these territories the possibilities of governmental functions. The state constitutional conventions followed the lead of the men who had grown up under this paternalistic régime. Constitutions were adopted and state governments provided for in full harmony with this theory of the state. Education was for the voter, be he rail-splitter or banker's son; the democracy

of the district school was to reach up to the apex of the public school system. Furthermore the state must be interested in giving particular kinds of education to those who were to specialize. Hence to the original college of letters and arts were added colleges of medicine, of engineering, of law, of music, of commerce, and of agriculture. On the campus of any such state university are to be found representatives of all nationalities mingled in the Middle West, meeting on the basis of a common democracy for the purpose of securing such an education at state expense as will enable them to serve their respective communities more efficiently. All the industries and professions are represented in the training given to citizens at the state university. Here are now being trained the experts who are to develop in Mid-west America her industries, who are to govern her cities and work out her municipal problems, who are to mold public opinion and give it permanent form in wise legislation.

We have by no means a monopoly of such state universities in the United States. Just to the north of us in the three prairie provinces of Canada are the beginnings of universities that have had their foundations laid like ours in the conception of public service and democracy. These universities are generously provided for and their faculties represent, in all the lines of scholarship and research, the highest type of university men in America. When these provinces have become industrial by the development of their iron and coal resources and when they contain the population of our own Middle West, their universities will stand easily at the forefront of the great, influential, state-controlled, educational agencies of that part of the continent.

State training for national and state leadership, community responsibility for every property owner and every officeholder, and an all-embracing democracy in every public function of the state or community — these are the civic and social ideals of the populations living in Mid-west America. That the boundary line now dividing us to the north and south will not

prevent united action in the future is certain. With resources and area sufficient for ten times the present population we will be compelled to solve common problems as they relate to the well-being of both continents and of states beyond the oceans. Such questions as the integrity of China, Japanese expansion, foreign immigration, disarmament, and the payment of indemnities are troubling the great powers a good deal just at this time. They will not all be solved when the population of the Middle West comes of age. That we shall bring to the age-old problems the fresh vision of youth and an unmarred faith in humanity is to be expected from the generous breadth of our sympathies and the wide scope of our experience. We shall not waste our resources in preparing for wars or in killing our neighbors, for we have lived too long in amicable association for anything so foolish. We are not cursed by aristocracies or kings. With our untouched wealth and the protection from invasion afforded by wide oceans and other natural barriers, we can help to quiet the nerves of those peoples less favorably situated, who have memories or traditions of wars and devastations to handicap them.

It is not too much to say that our nation has just passed a milestone in its history which has determined in a major way its course for the next generation at least. The war with Germany was but yesterday and we have hardly drawn breath since its termination. But in spite of that we have traveled very far since the armistice, farther, indeed, than we have gone in many a half century previously. We have made serious and far-reaching decisions since the beginning of the Great War. Wrenched out of a long-standing peace policy to share with Europe the horrors of war, we have been called upon to play an exceedingly important international rôle with rather inadequate preparation and upon the very shortest possible notice. This has made it necessary for us to set our house in order and to plan some fundamental reforms. When we complete this reform program we shall be a different people in many fundamental respects, our civic and economic life will have

passed through changes of which our fathers had no conception. If we are to take up the task of world leadership in the near future we need not fear for men to fill the places of responsibility. In Mid-west America is to be found today more of that old-fashioned but still indispensable stock, the Anglo-Saxon, than anywhere else in the world. We may confidently predict that the solution of the problem of world recovery from the shock of war will be the product of the statesmanlike coöperation of the peoples in that particular part of Canada and the United States which we have already described. Here above all other places in the continent are to be found the enlightened and fearless constituencies whose support will be the most important factor in carrying out the vital measures that are to restore society to its normal condition.

The plain and simple utterances of the Monroe Doctrine fell upon the ears of an astonished clique of militarists at a time when all the world seemed to be theirs to trample upon and devastate. It was the mandate of a free people announcing the end of Old World dominance and the appearance of the day-star of hope above the western horizon. Some such clear and free note as this is being listened for anxiously by the new little countries of Europe and by the battle-torn nations who have lost their power to will and to do as they have been accustomed in the past. The time is not far distant when the people of Mid-west America will speak out in the full consciousness of strength and purpose to serve, and their utterances, like their deeds, will express the ample breadth of their well-matured statesmanship and the vision and the uplift of their own generous democracy.

ORIN G. LIBBY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
GRAND FORKS

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PROBLEMS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION¹

Think of the West and the Revolution and what name or event occurs to your mind? A mental test, you ask? Well, yes, something like that. Your answer, without doubt, is "George Rogers Clark and the conquest of Kaskaskia." That name and that event have been so heralded by history, idealized in novels, and sung in metrical measure, that almost everybody with a pretence to culture would blush for ignorance of the outstanding facts or fancies connected with them. So dramatic was Clark's expedition, and so seemingly momentous, that even the eastern historians who know little or nothing concerning the West make room forcibly for a brief account of it between the stories of Valley Forge and the southern campaigns, whereas western historians in their enthusiasm trace to the success of Clark most of the benefits accruing to us from the Revolutionary War.

It would not be surprising, therefore, if many of you upon reading or hearing the title of my paper have prepared yourselves for the arousing of your imaginations with an impassioned and rhetorical review of the events connected with the occupation of the Illinois country by the Virginians during the most romantic period of American history. I am sorry to disappoint you. Although I have been guilty of adding many printed pages to the bulky volume of Clark literature, I have decided not to increase its size today. The names Clark and Kaskaskia may have raised intriguing images in your minds, but they must function like the announcement of a future picture attraction at the movies; for no sooner have your eyes fastened upon the advertisement than you are compelled to let the reel roll on to the movie of the day.

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, January 9, 1922.

I fear that the movie which I am about to produce will prove about as exciting and hair raising as a scenario of that popular work of fiction entitled *The Education of Henry Adams*. Still I will beg you not to be too doleful over this billboard announcement, for, although I shall not depict Clark and his officers tripping a minuet with the olive-skinned beauties of Kaskaskia, I promise to introduce some close-ups of painted Indians, buck-skin clad pioneers, land-speculators, and muddling empire-builders. It is not exactly a wild west show which I am promising you, but it is a jamboree with some jazz.

The situation in the Mississippi Valley before and during the Revolutionary War was not so simple as usually described by historians, nor were the issues raised so trivial. In fact the situation was inextricably complex and the issues most vital for the future welfare of the new state that was in the making. In the short time at my disposal, however, I can do no more than present to you an outline of the most significant complexities of the western conditions, and I must limit myself in general to the period preceding the outbreak of the war.

By the treaty of peace in 1763 which brought to an end the French and Indian War, the British Empire was acknowledged to extend westward to the Mississippi River; and from France there was further received Canada and from Spain, Florida, or, since this term is today more limited in its territorial significance, the gulf coast. To the politicians at Westminster this newly acquired territory presented for the next eleven years a most perplexing problem, and whenever they soberly and seriously discussed the question of the American colonies, the vital phase to them was not the disturbances of the "madding crowd" of Boston and New York but the development of this vast transmontane region, where dwelt the American Indians but into which the white men were inexorably pressing in increasing numbers with a consequent disturbance of the equilibrium. American historians have fastened their eyes so attentively on the popular outbursts of the East over the stamp tax, the Townshend taxes, and the tea ships that

they have failed to grasp much of the significance of British colonial legislation.

Every extension of the British Empire has brought with it heavy financial burdens to the people of the island. Civil government and military and naval protection for the expanding imperial territory have been furnished by the mother country. It is only in recent years that the discovery of the secret of local autonomy for the dominions has alleviated to any extent the burden of the British taxpayer. Let us remember the difficulties of this subject before we condemn the eighteenth-century politicians for their failure to solve a new and almost inexplicable problem.

Before the French and Indian War was over it was evident to the imperialists of Westminster that the new territory to be acquired must be defended by the imperial might; British troops must be maintained in Canada, in Florida, and in the Mississippi Valley to defend the territory from France, from Spain, and from the American Indians. For this purpose it was determined to scatter ten thousand troops in small detachments throughout the newly acquired territory. For instance, there was to be a body of troops in Canada, but from there detachments should be sent to occupy forts at Niagara, Detroit, Machinac, Green Bay, and several smaller posts in the Ohio Valley. The Illinois country was connected for military purposes with Pittsburg, whence troops were sent to Fort de Chartres. In a similar way military centers were created on the lower Mississippi and along the gulf coast. Besides the defense from foreign nations and the Indians that would be secured by this distribution of the troops, it was expected that the merchants engaged in the fur trade would be assisted in their operations and that the gradual and controlled creation of new colonies in the Mississippi Valley would be promoted.

This distribution of troops in small detachments separated from the settled region by wide stretches of wilderness was very expensive, far more so than their concentration near the populous towns would have been. Then too, the cost of the

new colonies which it was proposed to erect in Canada and the Floridas must be paid for at first out of the imperial exchequer. It was estimated that the new burden which would thus be placed upon the taxpayers of the empire would amount to about three hundred thousand pounds. This additional expense was undertaken for the welfare of the colonies. Was it fair, asked the politicians, that people living in England, Scotland, and Wales should pay the whole bill? The answer was naturally in the negative; and so it was decided that the colonies should pay one-third of the expense for maintaining the army. The result was, as you know, the passing of the stamp tax, which must be placed in the succession of causes that led to the later revolt of the colonies.

The outcry aroused by this piece of legislation is well known. The colonies united in resistance. This story we must pass by; but we are interested in the fact that the decision to employ this means of taxing the colonies arose out of the conditions existing in the Mississippi Valley. It was a western issue, not an eastern.

Out of the very same conditions came the next dispute between the colonies and the mother country. The repeal of the stamp tax had cut off a supply of money which was to be appropriated for colonial defense and the promotion of colonies in the Mississippi Valley. What now was to be done? Over this question politicians in England divided. Those who had repealed the stamp tax proposed that nothing should be done; the troops should be withdrawn from the West and concentrated in the populated areas where their support would cost less, and the merchants engaged in the fur trade should be prohibited from going beyond the mountains. Let the Indians come to the colonies, if they wished to trade. Of course this policy included the prohibition of all colonizing activities. The Mississippi Valley was to be left a huge Indian reservation from which all white men should be excluded. In this way the expense of the colonies could be curtailed. The exigencies of politics make strange bedfellows, it is said. On this new

plank in the colonial platform stood also the former sponsors for the stamp tax — they were naturally resentful over the repeal and were willing to make a difficult condition even more difficult. They took their stand, therefore, by the side of those who were responsible for the repeal of that measure so obnoxious to the colonies. Both groups of politicians were now in the opposition.

In power was the famous William Pitt, recently created the Earl of Chatham, a friend of the American colonies and one of the few men of eighteenth-century England with clairvoyant power to foresee the future development of the British Empire. He had placed in charge of the department under whose supervision came the colonies a friend and enthusiastic follower, the young Earl of Shelburne, whom Benjamin Disraeli, also a prime minister of England, called "the ablest and most accomplished minister of the eighteenth century." This young lord studied the American problem with his characteristically painstaking care and wrote down this conclusion: "There is no doubt but that the minister who could lessen the American expence, or who could establish an American fund adequate to such expence would do his country a very essential service." Lord Shelburne preferred increasing the imperial funds to cutting down expenses. He worked out a system of land sales, similar in character to that devised later by the United States. By means of selling to the Americans what they most wanted he calculated that the empire would secure a large sum of money which could be employed to advance the interests of the colonies. To put this scheme into execution, he proposed the creation of three new colonies, one centered around Detroit, one in the Illinois country, and one below the mouth of the Ohio River. This plan was finally accepted by the ministry and King George III during the year 1767.

Meanwhile another member of this same Chatham ministry, Charles Townshend, was considering the problem of the West from another angle. He preferred the other alternative, the

cutting down of expenses, and readily accepted the policy of the opposition, the abandonment of the Mississippi Valley to the Indians. On the floor of the House of Commons, under the hectoring of the opposition, he declared himself in favor of a retrenchment of the expense of the army by concentrating it on the seaboard and thus he placed himself on the side of those who would prohibit the expansion of the white population west of the mountains. If this method of retrenchment should be inaugurated he promised to find a means of raising money in the colonies to meet a part of the remaining expense. These promises were made by Townshend without previous consultation with his colleagues, who were panic stricken at hearing the chancellor of the exchequer thus speak. Chatham was very ill at the time and had not met with his cabinet for many weeks. The crisis called him from his sick bed. He had but one piece of advice: "Get rid of Townshend," and with this advice the king was in full agreement. Unfortunately Chatham's candidate, Lord North, would not accept the position. Chatham was too ill to take further action and so the ministry had to make a choice between the policies of the two rival officials, Shelburne and Townshend.

The momentous cabinet meeting where the final decision was reached was held on March 30, 1767. Lord Shelburne — never trusted nor understood by his colleagues, for he had a contempt for both their morals and their intellects — read a very able paper in which he expounded his proposed measures. Townshend had one reply to make. "I have promised the House of Commons," he said. The final decision of the cabinet took the form of a compromise, as might be expected. Shelburne's plan for the development of the West was accepted, but as a sop to Townshend he was permitted to introduce his ill-omened taxes, one of which was the irritating one on tea. No minister, except Townshend, believed in his puerile taxes — a policy "too lightly adopted . . . before it had been well weighed," wrote Shelburne — and everybody expected that these taxes would soon be re-

pealed. Yet it was three years before the repeal and then the job was only partially done. The tax on tea remained as a constant irritant to a hypersensitive colonial population.

It was such irritating puerility of British ministries that called from the robust and virile Colonel Barré at a later date his famous outburst of indignation: "A few years ago, the genius of a minister supported by your fleet and armies, set you at the head of the world. The East and West Indies were in your hands. Your infant hands were not able to grasp the world. Instead of that, you have been pursuing small criminals. Instead of giving law to the world, you have, like the Roman emperor, been staying at home, catching and torturing flies."

For the moment, in spite of the Townshend taxes, the proponent of a policy which would guide, direct, and foster the colonial forces instead of curbing them by force, had triumphed. Shelburne could now carry out his policy. This, however, he did not do, for his triumph was short lived. Lord Chatham continued to be ill, and without his leadership the ministry grew ever more and more feeble. Something desperate to repair its prestige must be done. Towards the end of the year 1767 began those changes which were to metamorphose the Chatham ministry into that of Lord North, to whose incapacity the United States of America form a living monument. Among the first changes made was the taking from Lord Shelburne of the control of colonial affairs. His successor was ignorant of American conditions and hostile to any measure which revealed the mind of Shelburne. Yet Shelburne's policy might have saved the British Empire, had it been followed.

I have given this narrative at some length to show how issues over the development of the Mississippi Valley divided not only British politicians but also British ministries. The decision to tax the colonies once more aroused to fever heat the political excitement in the colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia. Against the Townshend taxes were employed the

same popular meetings, the same petitions and remonstrances, the same agreements not to import British merchandise, and the same disturbances, acts of coercion, and riotings as marked the popular agitation against the stamp tax, but these now appeared in a more intense form. The colonies would not be taxed. This they declared in no unmistakable terms. When in 1770 there was a repeal of all the taxes except that on tea, this excitement calmed down; and cordial relations between the colonies and the mother country were in a large measure temporarily restored.

So far I have succeeded in tracing to an origin that was strictly western the two outstanding pieces of British legislation that angered the colonies. Let us now change our point of outlook from London to the colonies. Here we find that much of the violence of the colonies can be best explained by connecting happenings along the seacoast with those of the wilder frontier. Into the intricacies of the forces and emotions of the revolutionary psychology I cannot enter; but I do not wish to bring this paper to an end without indicating in a superficial way at least how the West entered directly into the lives of those men who made the Revolution a success and unquestionably became a factor in their personal attitude toward a movement which was so evidently leading the colonists toward revolt.

When I attempt to picture in my mind's eye eighteenth-century America, I see a line of stalwart men and women, dressed in buckskin and guernsey, armed with axes and guns; this line stretches along the eastern foothills that extend from Maine to Georgia, and all are crouching ready for a spring forward just as football players await the signal to rush into combat. They form the advance guard of the millions who are in the end to win for the world that fertile wilderness which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Many false starts were made, but the true signal rang through the valleys and along the mountain ridges in 1763 when the treaty of peace gave the eastern end of the Great Valley to the

British Empire. The men and women of the frontier in thousands scaled the mountain sides and rushed down the western slopes, each hoping to be the first to find the choice river bottom or grassy valley wherein to erect his cabin. Pittsburg rapidly filled with a western population and became the center whence went forth groups of settlers in all directions.

Mingled with the seekers of farms were land-speculators and their agents, the surveyors, looking for areas where might be established towns and villages. Many of these had larger visions of money-making; they would build new colonies here in the Ohio Valley and around the Great Lakes, where they saw thousands and thousands of men would eventually find homes. The eighteenth century was a period of wild speculation in land. The modern man satisfies his gambling instincts in margins or in oil wells; his forefathers felt the same craving for a quickly secured wealth and satisfied this love of financial adventure by taking a flyer in land. And here, west of the mountains, lay the greatest and most fertile valley in the world waiting for the hand of man to work therein the miracle of civilization. Before that miracle was fully wrought fabulous sums would be made by men of foresight and luck. He who selected the site of a future great city might make his millions. The game was exciting and many prominent colonists entered into the sport.

The citizens of Virginia had a distinct advantage over their rivals, for their charter, granted in the generous measure of monarchs when giving something the value of which they did not appreciate, gave to them boundaries which extended west and northwest in such a manner that the Old Northwest as well as Kentucky apparently was to be dominated by the men of the Old Dominion. Of course there were other colonies which claimed part of this extensive domain, but Virginians happened to be first on the ground and were pressing their rights. Washington, the Lees, Patrick Henry, and many others of less fame became the leaders of Virginia's army of

land-speculators. Economic pressure pushed them ever westward. The land of tidewater Virginia had become worn out by the raising of tobacco, and the population had shifted first to the piedmont region, and now it was seeking for new land across the mountains.

There were many men who looked with disapproval upon the claims of the Virginians. Citizens of such colonies as Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, with established western boundaries, realized fully the advantage that would accrue to the more southern colony if she were permitted to exploit the vast West. Both financially and politically, Virginia would overshadow the other colonies. They therefore put forth the claim and developed a line of arguments to prove that the colonies all ended at the mountains or thereabout; and that the beyond was imperial soil which should be divided into new colonies, wherein these men of the more narrowly circumscribed colonies could find expression for their love of speculation. One of the foremost and most notable of these small colony leaders was Benjamin Franklin, who, finding it a slow process to accumulate wealth by following his motto of saving a penny, entered into successive extensive land speculations in the West. With Franklin were associated some of the largest merchants and influential politicians of Pennsylvania and New York.

This doctrine of an imperial domain was naturally popular with the British ministers, particularly when a number of them were let in on the ground floor of a promising speculation. The financial possibilities dangled before their eyes by Franklin and his associates made very clear the necessities of enforcing the royal claims against Virginia and of developing the West under imperial auspices. The plan was to erect a new colony by the name of Vandalia out of what is today West Virginia and eastern Kentucky in such a manner that a western boundary along the mountain divide would be firmly established for Virginia. The project was endorsed both by the ministry and by the king; and the only reason for its final failure was the outbreak of the American Revolution.

Tories were few in number in Virginia, when you compare their number with those in Pennsylvania and New York. Here is something to think about. Have you ever wondered why the men of Virginia, both those of property and those prominent in politics, almost unanimously took sides with the patriotic cause and thereby made it a success? Why was it that Virginia furnished the leaders of the Revolution, men like Henry, Washington, and Jefferson, whose adherence to the side of the colonies meant the difference between success and failure? Why was it that such men were to be discovered almost solely in the Old Dominion? Their counterparts in the other colonies, save in Massachusetts, risked life and property by adhering to the cause of the British Empire.

The problem is a complex one and cannot be given a simple answer. No one force will account for the cross currents of the political life in Virginia; but it is certain that the wiggle woggle of the imperial policy concerning the opening of the West, followed as it was by the final decision to erect a boundary for Virginia on the west, stirred up a popular discontent, particularly among the members of that class which led public opinion, the planters. In the make-up of Virginian popular psychology the anger at the imperial plans for the West is an important component.

The only enemies of Virginia's claim to the West were not the imperialists of the smaller colonies and their ministerial friends. About the year 1772 there was handed around among American land-speculators a copy of an opinion of two famous lawyers of Great Britain, each of whom held at some time the position of lord chancellor. These distinguished legal lights declared that the tribes of the Indians were nations and that English courts would therefore be compelled to recognize as valid titles to land purchased from them. This opinion opened wide the door to speculators. Indian titles might cost some presents, some diplomacy, some bribery, and much rum; but they were relatively cheap and easily obtained. In the next two or three years many land companies were formed, and huge stretches of territory containing millions of acres were bought.

The first of such purchases was made by the Illinois Land Company of Pennsylvania. A couple of years later a purchase was completed by the Wabash Land Company of Maryland in modern Indiana, and another by the Transylvania Company of North Carolina in Kentucky. All these threatened the rights of Virginians; and the colony, and later the state, picked up the gauntlet thus thrown down by these speculators. The West must be saved from these greedy men. Out of the fight which ensued came the expedition of George Rogers Clark, which ended in the occupation of the Illinois country by Virginians. Although the expedition was directed primarily against the British, there was a strong element of Virginia's land-speculating interests in it.

Today we are not going to discuss this phase of the subject, but the purchase in 1773 of those large tracts by the Illinois Land Company had a direct influence upon the last effort of the British ministry to form a policy for the Mississippi Valley. At the moment when the news of the purchase in Illinois reached London the ministers had under consideration the future of the Province of Quebec, which had been suffering from a chaotic condition of its systems of law and religion ever since the conquest. This purchase of land by the Illinois Land Company in the Far West was contrary to the policy of the ministry in power at the time. They had been persuaded, by methods already described, to form the new colony of Vandalia contiguous to territory that had been populated; but they were determined to prevent white men from disturbing the equilibrium of Indian relations by lawlessly settling in the Far West.

Every effort so far made by the British administration to regulate conditions in the Old Northwest had failed. It seemed necessary that the power of Parliament should now be invoked. This had never been done for a purely western matter; but the reorganization of the Province of Quebec appeared to offer an opportunity. This French province was to have a centralized provincial government easily controlled

by the mother country. Let this provincial government guard Indian and imperial rights in the territory north of the Ohio River. For this purpose the region stretching to the Ohio and the Mississippi was added to Canada. Here was a simple solution. It was also supported by the powerful fur-trading interests of both the mother country and the colonies, for, since primeval conditions are necessary for the trade in furs, fur-traders may be depended upon to oppose all proposals looking to the extension of the settlements of white men.

So it was done. Just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the British ministry carried through Parliament the famous Quebec Act by which many perplexing questions concerning the West were supposed to be settled; but they did not understand colonial psychology. There was Virginia with her claim to this vast and fertile region which Parliament had casually taken away and placed within the boundaries of another colony. Is it a cause for wonder that the Quebec Act figures prominently as one of the causes for the colonial revolt?

We have passed in review the years preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and have discovered that the roots of the revolt of the colonies were not confined within the narrow limits of the tidewater region, but that they stretched far back into the hinterland and found sustenance even beneath the primeval forests that lined the banks of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. A history of the American Revolution can not now be written without taking full account of this influence of the Mississippi Valley, for from the beginning to the end, every important event presents to the historian a western side. It is no exaggeration to assert that the Revolutionary War was a phase of that momentous struggle for the conquest of the Great Valley carried on by the white men against the forces of nature, the opposition of the Indians, and the prohibitions of external authority.

CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

SOME CHANGES IN LOCAL BOUNDARIES AND NAMES IN MINNESOTA¹

There was some confusion in the boundaries of newly created counties in the early days. Lines overlapped and crossed, and it was in many instances difficult for one to know in what county he really lived or whether he had been shifted from one to another following the creation of some new county. The confusion in this respect was so great that Judge Moses Sherburne and William Hollinshead, who were appointed to compile the statutes in 1858, declared that they were unable to follow the various acts creating counties and could not give a list with correct boundaries. They incorporated the original acts in the compiled statutes of 1858 rather than undertake the job of reconciling the numerous confused lines.

A number of counties were created and their boundaries expressly defined which subsequently were put quietly to sleep by the creation of some new county embracing the same and perhaps additional territory. Pierce County, created in 1853 and named for President Franklin Pierce, adjoined Nicollet County; Davis County, created in 1855 and undoubtedly named for Jefferson Davis, lay north and west of Renville and Carver counties. Both were lost in the manner stated. Newton County, created in 1855 and originally named Doty County, included about half of the present territory of St. Louis County, but dropped out of sight when the latter county was created. Buchanan County, established in 1857 and named for President Buchanan, bordered on the St. Croix River in the northeast part of the territory, with Fortuna as the county seat. Neither the county nor the county seat can now be found and the territory thereof is mainly within Pine

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, January 9, 1922.

County. Monroe County, created in 1858 and named for President Monroe, lay south of Mille Lacs and had Princeton as its county seat. Princeton has been for many years the county seat of Mille Lacs County, which includes much if not all of the old Monroe County territory. Big Sioux and Midway counties were created in territorial days out of territory now a part of South Dakota, adjoining on the west the present Rock and Pipestone counties. They were both put out of commission by the act of Congress defining the state boundaries.

As originally created Ramsey County was quite large and extended north to the Mille Lacs region, embracing practically all of the present territory of Anoka, Mille Lacs, Isanti, and Kanabec counties. In the creation of other counties in that part of the state a small tract of land, probably two or three townships belonging to and forming a part of Ramsey County, was cut off and left high and dry in the Mille Lacs country, sixty or seventy miles from home base. Whether Ramsey County ever exercised jurisdiction over that detached part of its territory, so isolated, does not appear. The matter was later corrected by adding the land to some adjoining county.

One example of the overlapping of county lines to the extent of wholly appropriating the territory of an existing county in the creation of new ones may be mentioned. The original county of the name of Lac qui Parle, created by an act of the legislature of 1862, met such a fate. It was located east of the Minnesota River, opposite the present county of that name. The boundary of the county extended due north from a point on the Minnesota River above Lac qui Parle Lake to the northwest corner of the township now known as Scott in Stevens County; thence east eighteen miles, or three townships, to the Pope County line; thence south on the town line to a point near Montevideo; and thence up the Minnesota River to the place of beginning. As thus bounded the county was eighteen miles wide, east and west, and about forty miles long. The north end took in the townships of Scott, Darnen, Hodges, Moore, Horton, and Synnes, now in Stevens County.

In 1868 the legislature rearranged the boundaries of Chippewa and Stevens counties and established Grant County, in doing which the county of Lac qui Parle was wholly absorbed and wiped out.

As originally established Stevens County contained eighteen townships, three extending east and west, and six north and south. The north boundary was the present north boundary of Grant County, and the south boundary extended along the present town line between the towns of Darnen and Morris. The north line of Lac qui Parle County was thus the south line of Stevens County. By the boundary rearrangements of 1868 Grant County was created and Stevens was made into its present form of sixteen towns square, including the six townships taken from Lac qui Parle. At the same time the boundaries of Chippewa County were changed, greatly enlarging the county and including therein all that was left of Lac qui Parle south of what had been added to Stevens County; consequently nothing remained of Lac qui Parle. Chippewa County as thus enlarged embraced all the territory of the present Swift County, which was created in 1870. The legislature provided that this change in the boundaries of Chippewa County should go into effect as soon as the voters of the adjoining county of Renville ratified an act of the same year which altered the boundary line of the latter county.

Whether it was intended thus to extinguish Lac qui Parle County or whether the lines of the new counties were drawn without proper information as to the boundaries of that county does not appear. Subsequently some one evidently started in search of Lac qui Parle County, but without success. It had disappeared. To remedy the situation the legislature in 1871 created the present Lac qui Parle County out of territory west of the Minnesota River, thus gratifying the wishes of those who wanted a county of that name.

No particular confusion or difficulty arose in the administration of public affairs from the overlapping of county lines or the overnight wiping out of existing counties, for few of

them were organized and many were paper counties only. Some, like Seward County, created in 1874, were subject to ratification or rejection by the voters and were not approved at the election. St. Anthony County was included in the "third council district" according to a law of 1855, but I have found no act creating a county of that name. Keating County was located southwest of the original Stearns County according to the act by which the latter county was established in 1855, but there was no Keating County. Ripley County, created in 1860; McPhail County, in 1866; Franklin County, in 1872; and Canby County, in 1879, were never organized and fell by the wayside.

Most of the counties of the state have retained the name under which they came into being. There have been some changes, however, and in this respect Wilkin County may be mentioned for the somewhat interesting facts it presents. The county was originally a part of Toombs County, christened in honor of Robert Toombs, a prominent citizen of the state of Georgia. It was said years ago by persons who were in position to know that a party of Southerners were looking over the North and West with a view to finding suitable territory for the extension of slavery at the proper time in the future.² The end of a day's journey in the summer of 1856 or thereabout brought them to the point where the Bois des Sioux and Otter Tail rivers join to form the Red River of the North, about where Breckenridge is now located or perhaps a little south of the present site. An optical survey of the country was fascinating; the broad prairies of Minnesota and of Dakota — an empire for miles and miles around — appealed to them as an inviting and promising field for the future exploitation and use of slave labor. They accordingly caused to be platted, in the spring of 1857, the town of Breckenridge; and in 1858 through their influence two new counties were

² The information for this story was secured from the late Joseph P. Wilson of St. Cloud, who had a vast store of knowledge of early history of the Northwest, particularly of Minnesota.

created by the legislature in that part of the state — namely, Toombs and Breckenridge. The town site as well as the county of Breckenridge was named in honor of Colonel John C. Breckenridge, a distinguished statesman of Kentucky and vice president of the United States from 1857 to 1861.

But the venture, or the dream, more properly speaking, of extending slavery into Minnesota was neither realized nor attempted. The Civil War came on. Mr. Toombs was of special prominence in the South as an active and ardent supporter of the rebellion, and so he came into great disfavor in the North, including Minnesota. In order to remove all taint of southern sympathy or respect for anyone supporting the war against the Union, the state legislature in 1862 changed the name of the county to "Andy Johnson," in honor of the loyal Tennessean who became vice president on the second election of Abraham Lincoln. Johnson was in high favor all over the North and very popular because of his courageous stand in favor of the Union, but his conduct in matters of reconstruction after the war, when he became president following the death of Lincoln, was disappointing. He was impeached by the House of Representatives in Congress, and to add to his discomfort the Minnesota legislature in 1868 removed his name from the county and rechristened it Wilkin, its present name, in honor of a distinguished Minnesotan, Colonel Alexander Wilkin, who rendered conspicuous service in the Civil War. No doubt this name is permanent. The county of Breckenridge, which adjoined Toombs on the north, was in 1862 included in the county of Clay, named in honor of Henry Clay of Kentucky. Thus Breckenridge County disappeared also.

A number of people interested in the organization of these two counties settled in St. Cloud and remained there with their slave servants until the Civil War broke out, when they returned to their homes in the South. What became of them in after years is not known. They did not resume their residence

in this state after the war. They were men and women of high character, prominent in territorial and early state affairs as well as in local matters. They, of course, were in favor of the continuation of slavery. One of the St. Cloud newspapers repeatedly assailed the South and those in sympathy with it in violent language, and its editor, Jane Grey Swisshelm, awoke one morning to find her press demolished and her type scattered, some in the river and some on the road. Such things were not uncommon in those strenuous days in other parts of the country.³ Though free speech was then as now guaranteed by the fundamental law, upon the subject of slavery one expressed his sentiments in particular sections of the country at the peril of treatment akin to that handed the editor of the St. Cloud paper.

In contrast to Wilkin County, Stevens County has retained the name by which it was first designated in 1862, when it was created along with Pope, Big Stone, Traverse, Chippewa, and the original Lac qui Parle counties; and the act creating them was reenacted in the statutory revision of 1866. Until formally organized in 1871, nine years after it was so created, Stevens County was attached successively to Stearns, Douglas, and Pope counties for judicial and general administrative purposes. Like many of the other counties which are named for some distinguished personage of the state or the nation, it was named, according to a publication recently issued by the Minnesota Historical Society, in honor of Isaac I. Stevens, who headed an expedition in the early fifties for the survey of a railroad from Minnesota to the Pacific coast. The Northern

³ The most prominent Southerner at St. Cloud was "General" Sylvanus B. Lowry, the "democratic boss of northern Minnesota." Mrs. Swisshelm wrote that Lowry "lived in a semibarbaric splendor, in an imposing house on the bank of the Mississippi, where he kept slaves, bringing them from and returning them to his Tennessee estate, at his convenience, and no man saying him nay." See Lester B. Shippee, "Jane Grey Swisshelm: Agitator," in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 7: 206-227 (December, 1920).

Pacific Railroad was subsequently constructed on the route substantially as surveyed by Stevens.⁴

While Stevens County has retained its original name, some of its towns have not fared so well. The county contains sixteen organized townships. The town now known as Swan Lake was first named Sahlmark, in honor of A. G. Sahlmark, a pioneer settler of the locality. He settled in this township before the county was organized and he and his sons participated in the township organization proceedings. In common with all the early settlers they suffered the privations and hardships of frontier life and, like many of their kind, tired of the struggle. In the early eighties the younger members of the family moved on in search of more favorable fields of opportunity, but whether the elder Sahlmark died while a resident of the town or followed his sons I do not know. Subsequent to their departure the name of the town was changed to Swan Lake by legislative enactment. The latter name was suggested by Peter G. Larson, a resident of the town.

The town of Hodges was organized under the name of Honolulu, which was changed by an act of the legislature of 1879 to its present name in honor of Leonard B. Hodges of St. Paul. Hodges was the representative of the old first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and later of James J. Hill and the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway, in the encouragement of tree-planting on the western prairies. Many groves of trees along the railroad right of way, designed as "snow breaks," still stand as the results of his labors.

The town of Darnen was organized as Darien, from the isthmus of that name. The name was changed to Darnen by

⁴Warren Upham, *Minnesota Geographic Names; Their Origin and Historic Significance*, 535 (*Minnesota Historical Collections*, vol. 17—St. Paul, 1920). The understanding has been heretofore, at least in Stevens County, that it received its name in honor of Colonel John H. Stevens, the territorial pioneer who constructed the first house west of the Mississippi River on the present site of Minneapolis. A statement to this effect appears in an *Illustrated Album of Biography of Pope and Stevens Counties*, 376 (Chicago, 1888). Both the author of this volume and his source of information are unknown to the present writer.

special act of the legislature in 1879 at the instance, as I recall the facts, of J. C. McCarthy of St. Paul, known to his friends as Jerry McCarthy, "alderman of the 6th ward."⁵ McCarthy owned and operated through tenants a large farm in the township, which he thought properly should have an Irish name, since it was settled largely by Irishmen. He first suggested Derrynane, the name of a town in County Kerry, Ireland, and that name was used in the bill introduced in the legislature to effect the change. It was discovered, however, that a previously organized town in Le Sueur County had been christened by this name, and another had to be found. McCarthy was equal to the occasion and promptly directed the chairman of the proper legislative committee to strike out the letter *i* from Darien and to insert in its place the letter *n*, and behold, he had coined a new word, and the town of Darien became Darnen. To hear McCarthy pronounce the new name in his rich Irish brogue one would think the word one of ancient Irish origin.⁶

The name of the town of Potsdam west of Pepperton was changed to Everglade. The name first proposed in making the change was Chew, for Fielder B. Chew, an attorney then practicing at Morris and a member of the firm of Brown and Chew. But Chew did not approve of the proposal and the name Everglade was adopted.

Donnelly Township was first named Douglas, probably for Stephen A. Douglas. The change to Donnelly in 1877 was in honor of Ignatius Donnelly, who owned a large farm near the town. Donnelly, who served as lieutenant governor from 1860 to 1863 and as a representative in Congress from 1863 to 1869, was one of the most prominent and brilliant of the state's public men, from pioneer days down to the time of his death in January, 1901.

CALVIN L. BROWN

MORRIS, MINNESOTA

⁵ I am confirmed in my opinion by H. W. Stone, formerly of Morris, but now living in Idaho.

⁶ Upham, in his *Minnesota Geographic Names*, 535, states that the use of the name Darnen "elsewhere as either a geographic or personal name has not been ascertained."

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

THE LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE, 1922

The success of the conference on local history work in Minnesota, with which the seventy-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society opened, indicates clearly that there is an increasing realization throughout the state of the importance of this field of activity. This implies a mounting interest which, in turn, is a necessary condition to the widespread cultivation of local history through definitely organized agencies.

In opening the discussion on the "Organization and Functions of Local Historical Societies and Their Relation to the State Society," Dr. Solon J. Buck first surveyed conditions in other states, especially in the East, pointing out that Massachusetts, for example, has approximately three hundred local historical societies. In Minnesota, on the other hand, there are but a meager handful. But the situation is by no means hopeless. With a basic interest to build upon, the desiderata are well-considered aims and definite plans. As a concrete suggestion to organizers in Minnesota localities, the speaker read a draft of a constitution for a county historical society.

Dr. Buck was followed by Dr. Orin G. Libby, who commented on the contrast between the situation in such eastern states as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut and that in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In the East, for well-understood reasons, the starting-point has been organization in the locality; in the West it has usually been state organization. Deep-rooted local pride exists in the typical western community, however, and this sentiment must be capitalized. The post-war period, psychologically, is a favorable time for so doing. War-time organizations can be utilized and war records committees can be developed into local historical

societies. Historic spots must be marked. A vigorous advertising campaign by the central historical society, with the local organization acting as its representative in the locality, would go far toward making the work of the society better known and more effective throughout the state.

Mr. Paul S. Thompson of Minneapolis called attention to the records gathered by the Hennepin County War Records Commission. These are to be placed in the Minneapolis Public Library, indexed, and kept accessible. A card index to information about all men who have played a prominent part in a community like Minneapolis, Mr. Thompson believed, would serve both practical and historical uses. Teachers interested in the past of their communities, newspaper publicity, and truer conceptions of history were stressed by the speaker as important elements in forwarding worth-while local historical activity.

Minnesota is beginning to "get out of its swaddling clothes," said Mr. Samuel Lord of the Minnesota Tax Commission. In 1919 the Dodge County Old Settlers' Association departed from the usual and called upon every old resident to prepare a reminiscent paper. Some twenty-five or thirty responded and the collection of papers is to be bound and deposited with the Minnesota Historical Society. His own contribution, Mr. Lord said, was a book of reminiscences of Mantorville, designed especially for his children.

Mr. Frank M. Kaisersatt of Faribault spoke briefly of the situation in Rice County, describing the work of the local war records committee of which he is chairman; and Mr. Burt Eaton of Rochester urged the need of greater publicity, particularly with reference to the activities of the state society. People are genuinely interested in the history of their own communities, but this interest must be utilized and stimulated.

The last speaker of the morning session was Judge Lorin Cray of Mankato. He told of an ambitious plan of the Blue Earth County Historical Society to erect a fire-proof building

of its own on the courthouse grounds, to be "the property of the county and to be managed by the state historical society." The twenty-five thousand dollars necessary to build this structure could be raised without difficulty, he declared, but the county commissioners decline the honor of having the building adjacent to the courthouse.

The thoughtful and well-considered discussion at this session was proof that representative Minnesotans are seriously concerned about the status of local history. The value of local history is acknowledged. The need for organization is obvious. The advantages of affiliation with the state society are recognized. Local history activity is on the whole inconsiderable at present, but all signs indicate that the situation will soon improve.

The following document, which was presented by Dr. Buck at the conference described above, is printed in order to make available for organizers of local history activities a form of a constitution suitable for a county historical society. Article I should be of general interest for its definition of the objects of such an institution.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR A COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I OBJECTS

The objects of the society shall be the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about the history of _____ County and the state of Minnesota. More particularly its objects shall be:

1. To discover and collect any material which may help to establish or illustrate the history of the county or the state, their exploration, settlement, development, and activities in peace and in war, and their progress in population, wealth, education, arts, science, agriculture, manufactures, trade, and transportation—printed material such as histories, genealogies, biographies, descriptions, gazetteers, directories, newspapers, pamphlets, catalogues, circulars, handbills, programs, and posters; manuscript

material such as letters, diaries, journals, memoranda, reminiscences, rosters, service records, account books, charts, surveys, and field books; and museum material such as pictures, photographs, paintings, portraits, scenes, aboriginal relics, and material objects illustrative of life, conditions, events, and activities in the past or the present.

2. To provide for the preservation of such material and for its accessibility, as far as may be feasible, to all who wish to examine or study it; to cooperate with officials in insuring the preservation and accessibility of the records and archives of the county and of its cities, towns, villages, and institutions; and to bring about the preservation of historic buildings, monuments, and markers.

3. To disseminate historical information and arouse interest in the past by publishing historical material in the newspapers or otherwise; by holding meetings with addresses, lectures, papers, and discussion; and by marking historic buildings, sites, and trails.

II MEMBERSHIP

1. The society shall be composed of active and honorary members. Active members shall include life and annual members.

2. Any person interested in the history of ——— County may be enrolled as an active member upon receipt by the secretary of the first payment of dues.

3. The dues of annual members shall be fifty cents a year, payable in advance on the date of the annual meeting. The dues of life members shall be a single payment of fifteen dollars.

4. Members failing to pay their dues for one year after they become payable shall be dropped from the rolls one month after the mailing of a notice of such default.

5. Nonresidents of ——— County may, in recognition of achievements or for services rendered to the society, be elected honorary members by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. Honorary members shall not be required to pay dues; they may attend all meetings of the society, but they shall not have the right to vote unless they are also active members.

III GOVERNMENT

1. The officers of the society shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and one corresponding secretary for each township in the county.

2. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting each year and shall hold office until their successors have been elected and shall have duly qualified. In case of a vacancy arising in any office it may be filled for the unexpired term at any meeting of the society.

3. There shall be a board of directors composed of the president, the vice president, the secretary, the treasurer, and three other members elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers. This board shall manage the affairs of the society, subject to such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the society.

IV DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the society and of the board of directors. In case the president is absent at any meeting, the vice president shall assume his duties.

2. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the society and of the board of directors, keep a roll of the members, collect the dues and transmit them to the treasurer, conduct the correspondence of the society, give notice of all meetings, notify committees of their appointment, and make a report at the annual meeting upon the work of the society. He shall transmit a copy of this report, as adopted by the society, to the secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society not later than the first day of December in each year.

3. The treasurer shall have the custody of the dues of members and of all subscriptions and donations in money. He shall keep an account of the same and shall make a report thereof at the annual meeting and whenever required by the society or the board of directors. He shall pay out the moneys of the society only on the presentation of bills approved by the board of directors as attested by the secretary.

4. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretaries to promote the interests of the society in their townships and to report

to the secretary from time to time such matters as may be of interest to the society.

V MEETINGS

1. The regular meetings of the society shall be held on the first Monday of each month, except the months of June, July, August, and September. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in October. The board of directors may change the date of any meeting provided one week's notice be given to all the members.

2. Special meetings may be called by direction of the president at any time, and shall be called upon written request of ten members of the society or a majority of the board of directors.

3. Twelve active members of the society shall constitute a quorum.

4. The board of directors shall hold meetings as needed, upon call of the president or the secretary or any three members of the board, but at least once each quarter. Four members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

VI DISPOSITION OF COLLECTIONS

1. The society or the board of directors shall make provision for the custody of all material of historic value received by the society. Such material may, if desired, be given into the custody of a public library or any other agency or institution in _____ County. In case its preservation in the county is not specially desired it shall be tendered to the Minnesota Historical Society.

2. In consideration of assistance proffered by the Minnesota Historical Society in the prosecution of the work of this society, and because of the society's interest in the work of the state society, it is hereby provided that in case the society fails in three consecutive years to have a quorum at its annual meeting, which shall be interpreted as the cessation of an effective working organization, then all articles and things belonging to it shall become the property of the state society.

VII AFFILIATION WITH THE STATE SOCIETY

The society shall be enrolled as an annual institutional member of the Minnesota Historical Society, paying dues of two dollars

a year in advance, on July 1 of each year, and as such it shall, whenever feasible, send a delegate to represent it at the meetings of the state society, and shall make an annual report to the secretary thereof, as hereinbefore provided.

VIII AMENDMENT

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in writing filed with the secretary by any three members. The secretary shall notify all members in writing of the proposed amendments and they may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, provided two weeks shall have elapsed after the sending of the notice.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Duluth and St. Louis County, Minnesota, Their Story and People: An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular Attention to the Modern Era in the Commercial, Industrial, Educational, Civic and Social Development. Edited by WALTER VAN BRUNT. In three volumes. (Chicago and New York, The American Historical Society, 1921. xxxvii, 1,247 p. Illustrations.)

Having as his task the writing of the story of a region so rich in background, present interest, and possibilities as the north-eastern part of Minnesota, the historian of St. Louis County ought not to experience either lack of material or of inspiration. The writer of the three volumes under consideration seems to have found an abundance of facts and figures to present, and for some of this material the student will ever be in his debt. If the author found inspiration, however, he felt it incongruous to inject it into a county history. Hence one will seek in vain for the color and romance that he might rightfully expect to find in an account of pathfinders, trail-makers, empire-builders, geographers, Jesuit fathers, missionaries, lumbermen, fishermen, miners, and farmers.

While considering at some length the early discoverers, and even delving into the geological and ethnological fields, the author has nothing new to present along these lines and this section of the work may be disregarded in favor of more lucid and thoroughgoing treatments of the same subjects. With the chapter treating the establishment of the American Fur Company's post at Fond du Lac the real contribution to history begins. Throughout the remainder of that part of the first volume which presents the history of Duluth, constant use is made of hitherto unprinted sources. Certainly one could not now think of writing an account of the history of Duluth without consulting the diaries of Edmund F. Ely and of James Peet. It is Mr. Van Brunt's history which has called attention to these and other invaluable manuscripts, and all thanks are due to the author for thus making them known. One could wish that a greater degree of assimila-

tion had taken place in incorporating this manuscript material in the account, but it cannot be remarked too often that if all writers of county histories sought out and quoted from such diaries, reminiscences, and letters of pioneers, the imperfect use by them of such data would be condoned.

After a nearly chronological account of Duluth follows a more or less topical discussion of such subjects as its churches, schools, newspapers, organizations, banks, manufacturing plants, lake commerce, et cetera. Thereafter follows the history of the mining region, town by town. While the author opens his chapter on the Mesabi Range with the statement that its history "holds many romances more engrossing and thrilling than an imaginative writer of fiction could plan," he straightway makes of the account as prosaic and uninteresting a tale as ever patient researcher waded through. How, for example, can one's interest be held, with subheadings in bold-face type breaking the continuity of one's thought every four or five lines? In fact, the whole book is marred with these unmeaning subheadings. Moreover, it would seem proper that in a history in three volumes, filling 1,247 pages and covering only one county, space ought to be allotted to an adequate and scientific discussion of the mines that have revolutionized the iron trade of the world. The problems of engineering that were encountered and solved, the financing of such a colossal piece of work and how it has affected the financial history of the country, the transportation lines that have been called into being, the men whose imagination made possible this whole enterprise — all these and many other points have been accorded too scanty consideration.

Of the accounts of other towns and regions in the county one can say only that they are all cast from the same mold. The "first" of everything, whether it be the first child born or the first railroad completed, is given the same prominence. Pioneers are listed, church and school establishments noted, population given, et cetera, et cetera. While these facts are distinctly worth while, they make this county history, like the majority of county histories, of interest only to the searcher after specific facts of local interest.

Two chapters deal with the services of St. Louis County men in the Civil, Spanish-American, and World wars. Then follows

a history of the townships of the county. The remainder of the work, pages 739 to 1,247, contains biographical data on the prominent men of the county, most of whom are still living. These sketches are in the regulation form for county histories, and though not too fulsome and containing much of distinct historical value, they occupy a disproportionate part of the entire work, if service in making known the history of the county be the criterion.

The presence of many pictures adds pleasure to the use of these volumes, but the reader feels constantly the need of maps. Especially is a large detailed map of the entire county needed. The presentation is, in general, journalistic, and split infinitives are the order of the day. The index, curiously enough, is found at the beginning of the first volume and is more carefully and scientifically prepared than the indexes of many county histories. It may be well, in closing, to state that the publishers, the American Historical Society, are not to be confused with their more distinguished brother publishers of similar name, the American Historical Association.

GRACE LEE NUTE

The Blanket Indian of the Northwest. By COLONEL G. O. SHIELDS. (New York, Vechten Waring Company, 1921. 322 p. Illustrations.)

Colonel Shields states in his preface that this work has developed from an illustrated lecture on the blanket Indians. "The lecture consists almost entirely of personal reminiscences of Indians I have known, hunted with, camped with, feasted with and starved with," he writes. It is well that the reader is thus partially prepared for what is to come, for the book is a curious jumble of history, legend, and tribal custom, set down without much attempt at organization and arrangement. A chapter on "How the Indians Name Their Papposes" is followed by one entitled "A Hold Up in the Bitter Roots," and this in turn by one headed "A Raid by Cree Horse Thieves." Included in the last-mentioned chapter is a section describing "A Salmon Smokery." The disjointed character of the book makes it difficult to find specific items of information for which the reader may be looking.

Colonel Shields evidently has traveled widely and has observed the customs of many tribes, but he has made little or no comparative study of tribal customs despite the obvious value of such a method. He interprets the term "Northwest" to mean the Far Northwest, and most of his book deals with the tribes of the western plains and the Pacific coast. Chapters 14 and 15, however, discuss briefly the various groups comprising the Sioux nation, and mention is made in passing of the four bands of Minnesota Sioux which took part in the great outbreak of 1862. The author is clearly much more familiar with that tribe after it found a home on the plains of the Dakotas and Montana. Very little information, however, is furnished regarding them. They are of interest to the writer mainly because of their fierce struggles against the forces of the United States.

Much attention has been given in the book to the illustrations, and portraits of many noted chiefs are reproduced, but poor color work in the printing has lessened the attractiveness of the pictures. Even the brown tones are muddy and, as it is here reproduced, one misses something of the strength which is present in every line of the Barry portrait of Chief Gall.

In view of the request contained in the publisher's foreword to be charitable and to forgive "trifling human errors," since the work was put through the press without author's corrections, it is not worth while to call attention to typographical errors although some could be noted. The book is printed on good paper, attractively bound, and supplied with a table of contents and an index. The work may be regarded as an interesting but not particularly important contribution to the literature on Indian life and customs.

WILLOUGHBY M. BARCOCK, JR.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Volume 10. Compiled by the State Department of History (Pierre, Hippie Printing Company, 1921. 608 p. Illustrations.)

Among the papers printed in this volume that of greatest interest to Minnesotans is the history of "A Steam Wagon in Minnesota and Nebraska in 1860 and 1862." This machine was first used by the inventor, Major Joseph R. Brown, at Hender-

son, and later he experimented with a second model at Nebraska City, Nebraska. The article was compiled by J. B. Irvine from newspaper clippings and letters furnished by Samuel J. Brown of Browns Valley. An account of Major Brown's activities in South Dakota precedes the story of his "steam wagon."

Some material relating to another subject primarily of Minnesota interest — the explorations of Joseph N. Nicollet, upon which he based his famous map — also is included in the volume. A brief introductory note by Doane Robinson is followed by the accounts by John C. Fremont and Nicollet of their expedition in 1839 into what now is North and South Dakota. Both narratives are reprints; the former, from Fremont's *Memoirs of My Life*, the latter, from Nicollet's *Report Intended to Illustrate a Map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River*. The passage through South Dakota of an earlier expedition, that sent out in 1811 by John Jacob Astor to found Astoria, is described in an account of the "Astorians in South Dakota" quoted from Washington Irving's *Astoria*.

Under the heading "The State of Dakota," are published "such of the papers and records pertaining to the proposed State of Dakota as are readily available." Most of this material is gleaned from old newspapers, and it includes such items as a list of the members of the first legislature and the proceedings of the first session of the "Dakota State Legislature." The "Census of 1860" for that "portion of Minnesota Territory which lies west of the State of Minnesota" is here printed in a form which has been arranged and elaborated by George W. Kingsbury. From a volume entitled *Ten Years in the Ranks, U. S. Army*, written by and privately printed in 1914 for Augustus Meyers, is quoted a description of "Dakota in the Fifties" and of the author's experiences as a member of the Second United States Infantry at Fort Pierre and other Dakota cantonments during this period. "Historical Sketches of Union County, South Dakota," have been furnished by various pioneers and combined under this title by the historians of the local old settlers' association, M. B. Kent and Alice A. Tollefson. Practically the only original paper in the entire volume is a history of the Mennonites in South Dakota by Gertrude S. Young.

The book as a whole is conspicuous for the number of reprints and compilations included, and the reviewer is inclined to wonder whether more space might not have been used to advantage for the printing of unpublished documents. Most of the material presented, however, is source material; some of it is rather inaccessible in its original form; and the value of all is greatly enhanced by annotations. In addition to the papers already noted, the volume contains an account of the ninth biennial meeting of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, a list of the society's members, annual reviews of the progress of the state in 1918 and 1919, and a series of articles about some of the state's activities during the World War.

B. L. H.

Swedish Contributions to American National Life, 1638-1921.

By AMANDUS JOHNSON, PH.D. (New York, Committee of the Swedish Section of America's Making, Inc., 1921. 64 p.)

Norwegian Immigrant Contributions to America's Making.

Edited by HARRY SUNDBY-HANSEN (New York, 1921. 170 p.)

In these two publications an attempt is made to assess the contributions made by the Norwegian and Swedish elements to American development. The pamphlets were put out in connection with the "America's Making exhibit and festival in New York, October 29 to November 12, 1921," and obviously are designed to serve a popular educational purpose.

Dr. Johnson is an authority on the history of the Swedish colony on the Delaware and at present is preparing a four-volume study of the Swedish element in the United States. The pamphlet under review represents an attempt to condense a very large subject into the limits of a brief sketch. The result is a somewhat ill-organized and unevenly balanced account. It is nevertheless a useful summary and should serve as a suggestive introduction. A brief general statement on "History and Colonization" with which the book opens contains only two paragraphs on nineteenth-century Swedish immigration. This is followed by an interesting analysis of the "characteristics of the Swedes." Then follow statements of the contributions of the Swedes to various

phases of American development. Naturally a prominent position is given to agriculture and the author states that Swedes in Minnesota have more than two million acres under cultivation. A section on inventions describes the work of John Ericsson, Admiral John A. Dahlgren, and others. The participation of Swedes in American business life is then summarized. Religious and educational contributions are discussed in considerable detail. There are also sections on gymnastics, mechano-therapy, manual training, music, the fine arts, and politics. As one purpose of the publication is to bring out the loyalty of Swedish-Americans to American institutions, considerable attention is given to their participation in American wars. The booklet as a whole tells an interesting and important story of how the Swedes have played their part in the making of America.

The book on Norwegian immigrant contributions is a coöperative work. In a series of twelve chapters Norwegian-American achievements in various large fields of activity are set forth. With a few notable exceptions these chapters bear the marks of hasty preparation and inadequate research. The editor desired short chapters by Norwegian-American writers, and they had to be written hurriedly and in conformity with the popular purpose of the publication. If the separate chapters are light and contribute very few new facts, the volume as a whole does make a worth-while synthesis and will undoubtedly serve, as its editor hopes, "to stimulate an interest in the study of the material and intellectual part Norwegian immigrants and their descendants have played in the upbuilding of America."

In one chapter the editor, Mr. Sundby-Hansen, discusses "Contributions to Industry" with perhaps too much attention to biographical data and an inadequate consideration of the industrial contributions of the element as a whole. Mr. N. A. Grevstad hardly glances beneath the surface in his chapter on "Participation in American Politics." Professor Gisle Bothne of the University of Minnesota surveys concisely the Norwegian-American church and educational work. Mr. O. P. B. Jacobson writes briefly but informingly on "Contributions to Agriculture." Professor Julius Olson, with a broad knowledge of the subject, presents a short review of "Literature and the Press." An inter-

esting account by Mr. Carl G. Hansen of Minneapolis deals with "Contributions to Sports." Professor George T. Flom in his chapter on "Discovery and Immigration" devotes three paragraphs to nineteenth-century immigration. "To follow the westward movement of Norwegian settlement," he writes, "would be to follow the ever moving line of the frontier." In other chapters attention is given to Norwegian immigrant contributions in the fields of the arts and sciences, humanitarian work, shipping, and the fishing industry. The part played by people of Norwegian blood in American wars is the subject of a compact and valuable summary.

T. C. B.

American Samplers. By ETHEL STANWOOD BOLTON and EVA JOHNSTON COE. (Boston, The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America, 1921. viii, 416 p. Illustrations.)

The temptation in reviewing this volume on *American Samplers* is to quote from the numberless quaint rhymes or to describe the still quainter scenes embroidered on the "exemplars" of our ancestors, for in these lighter matters there is much to interest and amuse the reader. But happily the book has a more serious side. Historical sketches are included for the samplers of every period, and there are chapters on the sampler verse, on stitches and patterns, and on schools for girls. Though the periods which form the basis of the treatment are arbitrary, the authors explain that convenience alone accounts for this choice of dates, for fads in sampler-making were no respecters of century marks.

The seventeenth-century sampler was more elaborate than that of the eighteenth and nineteenth. It served still the purpose for which the sampler came into existence, namely, to supply embroidery patterns. Hence it was worked by grown women as well as by girls. By the third decade of the eighteenth century a new kind of sampler was in vogue, in part growing out of conditions in the New World. It became a set task for young girls, and in place of intricate patterns of elaborate workmanship, it consisted of "little alphabets, numbers, and verses, separated by rows of extremely debased patterns." The early nineteenth century was the heyday of the American sampler, entirely freed from

English influence and exhibiting new patterns founded on the old but simplified for childish fingers. Though the stitchery was not fine and the fabrics not delicate, there was neither dearth of originality nor of samplers. With 1830 deterioration set in and the custom of sampler-making gradually died out, partly, no doubt, as a result of the craze for Berlin wool work.

The historical chapters are interesting and untechnical, not as complete here and there as one could wish and uneven in point of style and diction. They afford, however, a very good account of the main points in sampler history.

The purposes for which this book will be used in the majority of cases will be to consult the registers of samplers. Following every chapter of text is a list of samplers for the period described, giving the name of the maker, the year of completion, the maker's age, the size of the piece, the design, the stitches used, and the name of the present owner. The labor of collecting data about the twenty-five hundred samplers on which the conclusions of the book are based must have been Herculean, and the fact that not nearly all the samplers in the United States are included detracts in no wise from the worth of the book. Rather, it is expected that this volume will arouse an interest which will result in the resurrection of many a sampler now hidden away in garret and chest.

Besides the chapters written in description of sampler-making in the three centuries, there is a chapter on sampler verse, consisting mainly of a letter by Barrett Wendell. Following this chapter there is an anthology of sampler verse, arranged chronologically under such heads as "In Praise of Patriotism," "Reflections on Death and Sorrow," and the like. From this anthology a study of the feminine mind in the earlier centuries of American history could be made, so replete is it with indications of the joys, sorrows, aspirations, and religious sentiments of the girls of those years. It is a pleasure to find that individuality would display itself now and then, even though many, perhaps most, of the verses were doubtless supplied by parent or teacher. Surely no unimaginative schoolma'am prompted the sentiments on Patty Polk's sampler: "Patty Polk did this and she hated every stitch she did in it. She loves to read much more." A more complete interpretation of the verses of this

anthology would have proved very acceptable, though too much cannot be asked from a pioneer work of this kind.

From sampler to schoolroom is but a step, and one of the most interesting points established by this book is the fact that a hitherto ignored source for material on the education of girls in America is to be found in the sampler. The chapter on "Schools and Schoolmistresses" is one of the most instructive in the book, though suggestive of new approaches to the subject of the education of girls rather than a lengthy treatment of it. The final chapter entitled "Embroidered Heraldry" tells to most readers, doubtless, a new story—the interest of our forebears in hatchments and the way in which arms were embroidered by the daughter of the house.

The paper, binding, and print leave nothing to be desired, and the beautiful illustrations, one hundred twenty-six in number, mostly photographs of samplers, are of invaluable assistance to the reader. On the whole, this unusually attractive book is one of which the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America and all the sister organizations which helped in the preparation of it may be proud. An interest in the activities of the early American woman was to be expected with the growing realization that whatever exhibits the everyday life of a group of people is of more importance for an understanding of their history than those outstanding occurrences with which the chronicler type of historian concerned himself. Hence it is not surprising at this time to find books like *American Samplers* on the bookseller's shelves.

G. L. N.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES

The seventy-third annual meeting of the society on January 9 was divided into several sessions. The first of these, held in the forenoon, consisted of a conference on local history work in Minnesota and was attended by about thirty people, including representatives of local history interests in Crookston, Duluth, Faribault, Rochester, Mankato, Mantorville, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. A further account of this conference will be found in the "Notes and Documents" section of this number of the BULLETIN. At the afternoon session the papers by Professor Alvord and Chief Justice Brown which are printed in this number were read; and "Pictures Illustrating Minnesota's World War Activities" were exhibited by Mr. Cecil W. Shirk, field secretary of the society. The business session, at which the usual reports of the treasurer and the superintendent were presented, was held at four o'clock; and in the evening the annual address was delivered by Dr. Orin G. Libby, secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota and professor of history in the University of North Dakota. This address on "Some Aspects of Mid-west America," is printed as the first article in this number of the BULLETIN. The meeting closed with an informal reception for members of the society and their friends, which was in charge of a committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Charles E. Furness, Mrs. Roderick E. Daniel, Mrs. Frederick G. Ingersoll, Mrs. C. J. A. Morris, Mrs. Arthur Savage, and Mrs. Edward B. Young.

"Pioneer Life in the Twin City Region" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Edward A. Bromley of Minneapolis, illustrated by about one hundred lantern slides made from his collection of historic pictures, which was presented at the open session held in connection with the stated meeting of the executive council on the evening of April 10.

Three members of the society, Mrs. Sampson R. Child and Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis and William A. Pell of Clare-

mont, California, were enrolled as contributing-life members and 213 people joined the society as active members during the six months ending on March 30, 1922. In the following list the names of these new members are grouped by counties:

BELTRAMI: Charles W. Stanton of Bemidji and Margaret Arnold, Margaret I. Paul, and Melford I. Smith of Blackduck.

BIG STONE: Charles W. De Greef of Odessa and Justin M. Snesrud of Ortonville.

BLUE EARTH: Frank E. Putnam of Blue Earth and Herbert C. Hotaling of Mapleton.

CARLTON: Henry C. Hornby, Clarence I. McNair, and J. F. Wilson of Cloquet.

CHIPPEWA: Reverend John M. Mason of Montevideo.

CLAY: Oliver M. Dickerson and Herman C. Nordlie of Moorhead.

COTTONWOOD: Charles W. Gillam of Windom.

DAKOTA: Alice S. Le Duc of Hastings.

FREEBORN: Reverend Victor E. Pinkham of Albert Lea.

GOODHUE: Fred W. Scofield of Cannon Falls and C. A. Rasmussen of Red Wing.

HENNEPIN: Orange S. Miller of Champlin; Edwin M. Barton of Hopkins; and Paul A. Brooks, Edwin H. Brown, Francis A. Chamberlain, Mrs. Emojene D. Champine, Joseph Chapman, Louis L. Collins, Stewart G. Collins, Gratia A. Countryman, Dr. John G. Cross, William A. Currie, James T. Elwell, Mrs. John K. Fancher, Edwin L. Gardner, Herbert W. Gardner, George M. Gillette, Lewis S. Gillette, Herbert H. Goodrich, Mrs. Alfred Gulbransen, Lucius A. Hancock, Samuel B. Harding, William L. Harris, Mrs. Eugene A. Hendrickson, Frank J. Hollinbeck, Andrew G. Johnson, William C. Johnson, Roy C. Jones, Paul J. Koughan, Colonel George E. Leach, Reverend Everett Leshner, John Leslie, Right Reverend Frank A. McElwain, John S. McLain, John G. Maclean, Mrs. Charles H. Malmstedt, Edgar L. Mattson, Mrs. Leah Morehouse, Mrs. George D. Noe, Mrs. William G. Northup, Jonathan E. Painter, George H. Partridge, Edmund J. Phelps, Frank M. Prince, Albert W. Rankin, James L. Record, Chelsea J. Rockwood, Harry W. Rubins, Elizabeth Scripture, Francis C. Shenehon, Cecil W. Shirk, Myron K. Sim-

mons, Jacob Stone, Jenny L. Teeter, Robert Thompson, Virgil E. Turner, Charles H. Van Campen, Samuel R. Van Sant, Mrs. Frank M. Warren, Edward P. Wells, Margaret West, Walter H. Wheeler, Hamilton L. Whithed, William L. Wolford, and Dr. Douglas Wood of Minneapolis.

ITASCA: Edgar A. Bernard of Calumet.

HUBBARD: Keith Rogers and Clay P. Wright of Park Rapids.

KANDIYOHI: Henry G. Young of Willmar.

MARSHALL: N. A. Holen and O. L. Melgaard of Argyle.

MILLE LACS: Albin Allen of Milaca.

MORRISON: Richard D. Musser and Charles A. Weyerhaeuser of Little Falls.

MOWER: Josephine Skree and W. W. Walker of Austin.

NOBLES: Mrs. Elfreda E. Fagerstrom, Albert J. Goff, Arnold T. Latta, Mrs. Nellie R. Lien, and Mrs. George O. Moore of Worthington.

NORMAN: John L. Wold of Twin Valley.

OLMSTED: Henry S. Adams, Dr. Arrah B. Evarts, and Mrs. W. B. Linton of Rochester.

OTTERTAIL: Elmer E. Adams of Fergus Falls.

PENNINGTON: Oscar A. Naplin of Thief River Falls.

PINE: George W. Empey of Hinckley.

PIPESTONE: George P. Gurley of Pipestone.

RAMSEY: William A. Miller of Bald Eagle Lake and Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Frederick B. Angell, Bismark C. Archer, Axel E. Benson, Mrs. Matilda Berg, Walter L. Bernard, Harvey A. Blodgett, Michael J. Boyle, George M. Brack, Paul G. Bremer, Louis A. Bumgardner, Mrs. William Butler, Warren S. Carter, John O. Cederberg, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Cochran, Haydn S. Cole, Dr. Wallace H. Cole, Dr. Alexander R. Colvin, Leavitt Corning, Carl P. Dahlby, Timothy Doherty, Archbishop Austin Dowling, John W. G. Dunn, Maurice N. Dustin, William J. Dyer, John W. Flynn, George W. Gardner, James P. Gribben, Dr. Ernest M. Hammes, Gustaf I. Hedberg, Jonas G. Hedberg, Jacob Hodefnefeld, Franklin F. Holbrook, Lawrence C. Jefferson, Herman Johnson, Horace C. Klein, Emanuel E. Larson, Mrs. Erasmus C. Lindley, Mrs. Harry M. Lufkin, Arthur C. Lundholm, George W. McCree, Dr. Archibald McLaren, Katharine Manahan,

William D. Mitchell, George W. Moberg, Esther O. Nelson, Grace L. Nute, Axel Olson, Dr. Edward W. Ostergren, Dr. Frederick M. Owens, Charles J. Palmquist, Clara M. Penfield, George W. Peterson, Albert A. Pollard, Eugene W. Randall, Mrs. Grant Rideout, Bishop H. Schriber, Charles G. Schulz, Carl T. Schuneman, Mrs. Theodore L. Schurmeier, Luman C. Simons, Victor C. Sundberg, Lewis Swenson, Herman Tell, Jacob Van Rhee, James Wallace, Rodney M. West, George Wicker, and Bernard Zimmerman of St. Paul.

RICE: Howard Bratton, Eugene H. Gipson, and Guy E. Menefee of Faribault; and Edwin B. Dean, Howard Robinson, and Isabella Watson of Northfield.

ROCK: J. N. Jacobson of Hills.

ST. LOUIS: Oscar J. Larson, George O. Lockhart, Leon E. Lum, and John W. Nagle of Duluth; and Fred W. Bessette of Orr.

SCOTT: Reverend Matthias Savs of Shakopee.

STEARNS: Reverend Alexius Hoffman of Collegeville.

STEELE: Samuel A. Rask of Blooming Prairie.

STEVENS: Mrs. Frank A. Hancock and Fred R. Putnam of Morris.

SWIFT: Dr. Charles L. Scofield and Albert L. Stone of Benson.

TRAVERSE: George G. Allanson and M. Ethel Allanson of Wheaton.

WASECA: Mrs. Lillian C. Curtiss of Waseca.

WINONA: Leonard F. Kramer of Altura.

NONRESIDENT: Captain James P. Murphy of Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone; Glenn W. Goldsmith of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Thomas K. Humphrey of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Daniel Meriman of Boston and Frank J. Wilder of Somerville, Massachusetts; Minnie J. Nielson of Bismarck and Edward E. Heerman of Devils Lake, North Dakota; John Clark and Mrs. Lura C. Clark of Lakewood, Ohio; Charles H. Babcock of Maryhill, Washington; and Reverend William F. Hood of Superior, Wisconsin.

The society lost nine active members by death during the six months ending March 30, 1922: Albert H. Turrittin of Minne-

apolis, October 1; George H. Daggett of Minneapolis, October 30; Robert C. Saunders of Seattle, Washington, January 31; Mrs. Mary B. Aiton of Minneapolis, February 3; Benedict Juni of New Ulm, February 16; Hascal R. Brill of St. Paul, March 1; Justin M. Snesrud of Ortonville, March 5; Charles M. Loring of Minneapolis, March 18; and Newel H. Clapp of St. Paul, March 30; also one corresponding member, Colonel John P. Nicholson of Philadelphia, March 8.

The society's offer to enroll schools and libraries as subscribers to its publications on the same terms as those of individual annual membership was accepted by forty-two institutions during the six months ending March 30, 1922. The new subscribers are: the public libraries of Albert Lea, Buhl, Crosby, Faribault, Fairmont, Hibbing, Hutchinson, Mountain Iron, Northfield, Ortonville, Owatonna, Redwood Falls, Rochester, and Wabasha; public schools in Alden, Aurora, Cloquet, Crosby (Crosby-Ironton High School), Detroit, Elgin, Fairmont, Franklin, Gaylord, Harmony, Hendricks, Hibbing (Independent School District No. 27 and Lincoln High School), Milan, Minneapolis (East, South, and West High Schools), Perham, Stephen, and White Bear; Northrop Collegiate Institute, Minneapolis; the Northwest School and Station of the University of Minnesota, Crookston; the library division of the Minnesota State Department of Education, St. Paul; the Summit School, St. Paul; St. Olaf College, Northfield; St. John's University, Collegeville; the Minnesota State Teachers' College, Winona; and Seabury Divinity School, Faribault.

The superintendent's address on "The Minnesota Historical Society, Its Work and Its Needs," before the Minnesota Editorial Association in 1921 (see *ante*, p. 54) is printed in the *Proceedings* of the fifty-fifth annual convention of that organization (St. Paul, 1921. 91 p.) This is followed by "A Scolding Message from John Talman," the society's newspaper librarian, in which attention is called to the importance of regularity in the sending of Minnesota newspapers to be filed in the society's newspaper collection.

"An Introduction to Minnesota History" was the subject of a luncheon talk by the superintendent before the Hennepin

County Dental Association of March 7. Mr. Babcock, the curator of the museum, spoke on topics of Minnesota history and the work of the society at a joint meeting of the P. E. O. chapters of the Twin Cities on October 19, and at meetings of the St. Paul Rotary Club on November 22 and the St. Paul Housewives League on March 27. The last meeting was held in the auditorium of the Historical Building and the program included a tour of the museum by the two hundred members present.

The curator of the museum spent a week at Morris in November advising and assisting in the installation in the new memorial armory of the World War collection assembled by the Stevens County War Records Committee. (See *post*, p. 298.)

The society's policy of collecting material on the Scandinavian element in the United States is the subject of an appreciative article in the *American-Scandinavian Review* for March, 1922. Special reference is made to the agreement with the Swedish Historical Society of America whereby the library of the latter organization has been placed in the permanent custody of the Minnesota Historical Society.

An extensive display of books, pictures, pamphlets, and other material from the library of the Swedish Historical Society of America was exhibited in the museum in connection with the annual meeting of that organization on November 26.

ACCESSIONS

Mrs. Clara Hill Lindley has presented to the society a copy of a privately printed book entitled *Some Letters of Monsignor Louis E. Caillet and August N. Chemidlin, 1868-1899*. The book, which is edited by Mrs. Lindley, contains, besides the letters, a sketch of Father Caillet, by the Reverend Francis J. Schaefer, and one of Mr. Chemidlin, by the editor. It is a valuable contribution to Minnesota biography and history.

Among the more extensive gifts of library material received recently are about four hundred maps, atlases, blue prints, and war posters from the State Library; nearly five hundred bulletins and periodicals from the department of labor and industries; and

about three hundred books and pamphlets from the Reverend George C. Tanner; also a second installment of journals of the Episcopal dioceses of the United States, making a total collection of about three thousand such journals, from the Minnesota diocese. An almost complete set of United States Geological Survey folios received from the State Library was duplicated in the society's library, and was turned over to the new Hill Reference Library.

The most important collection of source material received by the society during recent months consists of the papers of the Honorable James A. Tawney, presented by his son Mr. Everett T. Tawney of Winona. As a member of Congress from 1893 to 1911 and as a member of the International Joint Commission from 1911 until his death in 1919, Mr. Tawney has a prominent place in the history of the state; and this extensive and unusually complete collection of his papers, which includes copies of speeches, diaries, account books, letters, and miscellany, will contribute much to our knowledge of Minnesota and American history during the period of his activity. Letters from Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and other prominent Americans add to the value and interest of the collection.

To the first installment of papers of George A. Brackett received by the society from Mr. Chapin R. Brackett (see *ante*, p. 169), the donor has recently added another large group of papers, consisting in the main of material relating to Alaska and especially to the transportation enterprises in that territory with which Mr. Brackett was associated. Besides contributing valuable material for an important chapter in the history of American expansion, these papers, which include his autobiography, help to complete the record of the activities of a prominent figure in Minnesota history.

Copies of five "America letters," descriptive accounts written by Norwegian immigrants to friends and relatives at home, have been received indirectly from Norway, the work of transcription having been done from originals in the local church archives of Ullensvang. The letter of most importance is one written by Gjert Gregoriussen Hovland on April 22, 1835. Hovland's letter,

which contains a careful account of American conditions, was written in the New York settlement established by the first group of nineteenth-century Norwegian immigrants. Copied, recopied, and extensively circulated, the letter had considerable influence upon Norwegian immigration in 1836 and 1837 and perhaps later.

From Miss Helen Carver of Tryon, North Carolina, the society has received a letter written by her father Henry Carver at Camp Smith, North Dakota, on July 15, 1863, while serving as quartermaster with Sibley's expedition against the Sioux. The letter gives a vivid account of the writer's experiences and is a valuable contribution to the extant knowledge of the expedition. Miss Carver has presented also a Sioux war bonnet and other interesting Indian articles collected by her father during the expedition.

Mrs. Fred A. Bill has presented a letter written in 1857 by Joseph McMaster at Cincinnati to his brother Thomas at Read's Landing. Travelers had evidently given the writer an unfavorable impression of the community in which his brother resided, for one is quoted as declaring that Read's Landing was "the most wicked place he was ever in—no body can speak three words without swearing."

Two items of genealogical data in manuscript form recently received are: the records of the Tomlinson family, presented by Mr. R. E. Phillips of White Bear; and a Jerome and Sardeson genealogy, given by Mr. Charles W. Jerome of Excelsior.

Mr. Donald D. Harries of St. Paul, who served as an aviator with the British and American forces in the World War, has deposited with the society a number of museum objects relating to aviation and a number of interesting war-time documents such as a permit to travel in Italy and a British movement order. Of especial interest is an aviation diary kept by Mr. Harries while he was learning to fly and afterwards while engaged in bombing operations. "Hits on factory," and "Saw the country captured by our troops; Metz on fire. Considerable aerial activity, battle going forward well," are some of the entries in the space assigned to "Remarks."

A unique and valuable addition to the historical portrait collection is the small framed oil painting of Father Louis Hennepin which was presented by Mrs. James J. Hill of St. Paul a short time before her death. The portrait, which bears the date of 1694, is evidently the work of a master and is believed to be the only likeness of this early explorer in existence.

Other recent additions to the society's portrait collection include a large framed photograph of the Honorable Thomas M. Pugh of Duluth, for many years a member of the state Senate, presented by his son, Mr. E. H. Pugh of Duluth; a framed photograph of William Gardner Gates, a pioneer settler of Belle Plaine, presented by his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Culler of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of Miss Helen Castle; a crayon portrait of Major Thomas M. Newson, pioneer journalist and author, presented by his daughter, Miss Mary J. Newson of St. Paul; and an enlarged photographic portrait of the late Judge Loren Collins, presented by his three sons, the Honorable Louis L. Collins, Mr. Stuart G. Collins, and Mr. Loren F. Collins. A framed lithograph of General George A. Custer, who lost his life in the fight with the forces of Sitting Bull, has been received through the courtesy of Mr. Olin D. Wheeler of St. Paul and Mr. O. E. Northup of Hawley. The picture has hung in the Northern Pacific station at Hawley for many years and is said to have been placed there by Custer himself.

A gift of very great value is the Charles P. Noyes coin collection, presented by Mrs. Noyes, which consists of more than three thousand coins, including issues of nearly all the countries of the world, both ancient and modern. Nearly all the coins have been identified, classified, and arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, thus making the collection especially useful for reference purposes. Mrs. Noyes has presented also a considerable number of books on numismatic, genealogical, and historical subjects, and a collection of Mr. Noyes's papers. The latter relate principally to various societies and institutions with which Mr. Noyes was connected and to genealogy.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, a corresponding member of the society, has presented an interesting and valuable set of sixty-

nine pencil and water-color sketches by an unidentified artist who visited Minnesota in the early days. Internal evidence indicates that the pictures were made about 1850. Drawings of Fort Snelling, St. Anthony Falls, the Chapel of St. Paul, a Red River train in camp, and numerous other subjects of more or less direct Minnesota interest are included in the collection.

Recent additions to the society's collection of costumes and accessories include a number of dresses, capes, fans, and other articles of the seventies and eighties, received from Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Varney of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Varney; a sunbonnet and some pieces of lace worn about 1880, from Miss Marjorie Knowles of St. Paul; and a dress of 1912 with a hobble skirt, the antithesis of the hoop skirts of the sixties, from Mrs. Margaret Goodwillie of St. Paul through the courtesy of Mrs. Grant Rideout.

An interesting addition to the society's collection of old-fashioned toys has been made by Mrs. Charles E. Furness of St. Paul, who has presented a large china doll brought to Minnesota in 1858. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Furness the society also has received, as a gift from Mrs. E. L. Shepley of Boston, a handsome brocaded blue silk dress of the period of the eighties.

From Dr. R. Edwin Morris of St. Paul, the society has received three officer's uniforms which were used in the Colorado National Guard in 1903, during the strike of the gold miners. He also presented a Red Cross flag and a signal flag which were used at the same time.

Captain Hiram D. Frankel of Mahtomedi has presented in the name of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry a large collection of relics gathered after the forest fire at White Pine, Aitkin County, on September 6, 1921. Accompanying photographs testify to the valiant relief work done by the regiment in the stricken community.

Relics of the Sioux Massacre of 1862 which were found by Captain Charles J. Stees on various battle grounds after engagements with the Indians are the gift of Miss Kathrene Stees Sleppy of St. Paul. A rattle decorated with crow feathers, said

to have belonged to Little Crow, a scalping knife still showing indications of its bloody service, a papoose blanket decorated with human hair, and other articles are included in the collection.

Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul has presented two teacups and saucers decorated with pictures of George and Martha Washington, which were used at the St. Paul celebration of the Bunker Hill centennial, and a handmade lace collar that was worn in 1840. Through her courtesy, also, Mr. James B. Hewitt of St. Paul has given, in the name of the late Augustus Kirby Barnum, a curiously decorated birchbark basket which was found on Manitou Island, White Bear Lake. To Mrs. Edward C. Dougan of St. Paul the society is indebted for the gift of two badges and two souvenir packages of tea used at the Bunker Hill centennial.

A large framed facsimile of Magna Carta is the gift of Mr. Jacob Hodnefield of St. Paul.

Two certificates proclaiming that the bearer had contributed half a mark to the Ludendorff fund for war wounded, which were picked up by a member of the 104th United States Infantry in a German dugout, are interesting additions to the World War collection. They are the gift of Mr. Harold S. Nelson of Owatonna. Mr. Raymon Bowers of Minneapolis has presented a Hungarian rifle which he picked up at Mehun, France, while serving overseas during the World War.

To Mr. John W. Gilger of Minneapolis the society is indebted for the gift of an Indian scalping knife which was found by his son, Mr. Paul Gilger, under a bleaching buffalo skull in Carter County, Montana.

Two native javelins from Africa with points made of hand-forged steel and bound into wooden shafts with brass and copper wire are the gifts of Mr. Richard L. Hubbard of St. Paul.

Mr. Paul Thompson of Minneapolis has presented two pieces of fractional currency of the series of 1874. These notes for ten cents each are interesting because they show the way in which the fractional currency idea of the Civil War period was carried over to meet the shortage in small change after the panic of 1873.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Minnesota was well represented at the 1921 meeting of the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and other societies at St. Louis on December 28, 29, and 30. Three members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota presented papers. Norman S. B. Gras dealt with "The Development of Metropolitan Economy in Europe and America," which was discussed, with special reference to the Twin Cities, by Mildred Hartsough. A brilliant essay was read by Clarence W. Alvord, on the subject "*In re* the American People vs. George III." At the session on medieval history August C. Krey discussed "The International State of the Middle Ages and Some Reasons for its Downfall." A paper on "The Scandinavian Element and Agrarian Discontent," by Theodore C. Blegen of Hamline University, dealt in large part with conditions in western Minnesota in the eighties and nineties. Two papers, read before the conference of historical societies, should interest Minnesota students: "Historical Material in Washington Having Value for the Individual State," by Newton D. Mereness; and "Historical Materials in the Depositories of the Middle West," by Theodore C. Pease. The conference of archivists, presided over by Solon J. Buck, considered the problem of how to secure better archival administration in the states, with reports on the situation in Connecticut, North Carolina, and Iowa.

A resolution adopted by the American Legion at its third national convention, held in Kansas City from October 31 to November 3, 1921, is of interest to those who believe that the federal archives at Washington should be adequately housed and administered. Asserting its vital interest in the securing and preservation of the archives of our national government," the legion urges "proper legislation for the erection of a suitable repository for all national archives where they may be safe from any future possibility of fire, vermin, or other causes for their destruction." An account of the archives situation in Washington is printed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for March 19 under the

title "Priceless Records of World War in Peril of Destruction by Fire Because Government Neglects to Safeguard Papers." An article by Charles Phelps Cushing in the *American Legion Weekly* for January 27 bears the somewhat satirical title, "'Cherished' Records of the War." By adverse vote of the House of Representatives the building project was lost in the present session of Congress, after the Senate had acted favorably upon the matter.

"Wakened by the World War, Minnesotans at Last Are Studying History" is the title of an article by William Stearns Davis, professor of history in the University of Minnesota, in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 15. The author describes the increased interest manifested in the study of history since the outbreak of the World War and discusses some of the forty-four courses in history now offered at the university.

In an able and stimulating study entitled "State History," published in the December and March numbers of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Professor Dixon Ryan Fox of Columbia University analyzes contemporary activity in the field of local history, and finds, in the work of western state historical societies like those of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, one of the most promising recent developments in American historiography. Particular attention is given by Mr. Fox to the *Wisconsin Domesday Book* and to the publication of the *Centennial History of Illinois* under the editorship of Clarence W. Alvord. The latter work, which is comprehensively reviewed in the second half of Mr. Fox's article, is pronounced the "latest and best example of success" in the writing of state history.

The 1921 *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History in Progress at the Chief American Universities*, published by the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, includes four subjects in Minnesota history and a number of others in the history of the Northwest, and in general indicates widespread cultivation of the westward movement as a field for research in American history.

Prairie Smoke, by Melvin R. Gilmore (Bismarck, 1921. 63 p.), is a "collection of lore of the prairies," containing interesting

stories and legends of the Pawnee, Dakota, Mandan, Chippewa, and other Indian tribes that inhabited North Dakota and adjacent states. A map shows the distribution of native tribes in the region of the Northwest.

An interesting group of "Ojibwa Myths and Tales," collected by Colonel G. E. Laidlaw, is printed in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* for January, 1922.

The American Ethnological Society has issued as volume 7 of its *Publications* a work in two parts entitled *Ojibwa Texts*, collected by William Jones and edited by Truman Michelson (part 1: Leyden, 1917. 501 p.; part 2: New York, 1919. 778 p.). The collection is largely based upon investigations made by Dr. Jones among Ojibway tribes north of Lake Superior from 1903 to 1906. The original Ojibway text is printed with an English translation on the opposite page.

Among recent newspaper articles dealing with Indian life is one in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for April 16, which discusses the origin of the Indian mounds about St. Paul and the results of various excavations made in the interests of history and science. A collection of Indian legends by Dr. Elmer E. Higley, superintendent of the Indian mission work of the Methodist Episcopal church, is discussed in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 12. A number of interesting Chippewa stories accompany the article. How phonographic records of Indian songs are being made by Miss Frances Densmore of Red Wing is described in an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 4, entitled "Minnesota Woman Saves Indian Airs."

"The story of the exploration of the American Northwest is one of the most picturesque and romantic in human annals," writes Paul Haworth in the preface to his new book, *Trailmakers of the Northwest* (New York, 1921. 277 p.). A student of the subject and an experienced traveler in the Canadian northwest, Mr. Haworth invites his reader to "become a partner of many an interesting adventurer" as he proceeds to relate the stories of the discovery of Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes, the explorations of Radisson, Hearne, and La Vérendrye, the journeys of

Mackenzie, and the adventures of Alexander Henry. The book is, as the author suggests, "an impressionistic picture of a great epic movement."

George W. Wing, in "The Coming of Jean Nicollet," an article printed in the *Kewaunee County Press* of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, for January 4, argues that, contrary to the version of Reuben Gold Thwaites, Nicolet probably made his famous landing in 1634 "at or near the principal Pottawottamie village of Kewaunee," rather than at Green Bay or any other place. "Up at Minneapolis, where their grand avenue is called 'Nicolet,'" writes Mr. Wing with some show of exasperation and misspelling, "they will tell you that he discovered the Mississippi and actually came to their town." That the suppositious "they" would make any such assertion is highly improbable, but they might inform Mr. Wing that their "grand avenue" is named, not for the intrepid explorer, Jean Nicolet, whose pistols and robe of damask astounded the Indians of the Wisconsin shore in 1634, but for one Joseph Nicolas Nicollet who lived some two hundred years later and assuredly did visit Minnesota.

Some of the discrepancies between Father Louis Hennepin's *Description of Louisiana* and his *New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, which have caused historians to doubt the author's veracity, are pointed out in a feature article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 19. Included among the illustrations is a reproduction of the portrait of the explorer which was presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Mrs. James J. Hill shortly before her death.

To his two earlier articles on Jonathan Carver and the name Oregon (see *ante*, p. 89, 182) Mr. T. C. Elliott has added a third, "Jonathan Carver's Source for the Name Oregon," published in the March number of the *Quarterly* of the Oregon Historical Society. In concluding his study, which is largely based on transcripts from the original Carver Journal now in the British Museum, Mr. Elliott writes, "Jonathan Carver was not an independent traveler or an independent writer. He did not travel to the West on his own initiative or according to his own plan, he did not travel unaccompanied, he did not travel into any

unknown country and he did not record geographical information not already known through the French. He also took the plan for his book and some of the contents thereof from the two books by Major Rogers which had been published in 1765. Of special interest is the tracing back to Major Rogers of the name Oregon."

The *Report* of the Library of Congress for 1921 (207 p.), contains a brief descriptive account of the papers of Joseph N. Nicollet which have been transferred to that institution from the office of the chief of engineers in the war department. The papers comprise a journal kept by Francis A. Chardon at Fort Clark, Iowa, from 1834 to 1837; a contemporary copy of Jean Baptiste Trudeau's description of the upper Missouri (see *ante*, p. 177); extracts from the journals of Lewis and Clark made by Nicollet; a French account of the upper Missouri region, written by Régis Loisel about 1803; and a large mass of Nicollet's astronomical observations, notes, memoranda, and diaries. Original manuscripts of his "Physical and Civil History of the West" and of two special papers are included. But "perhaps the most interesting and fascinating of the papers are Nicollet's diaries of his exploring expeditions, which are sketch maps of the country traversed, with his route marked thereon." A "Report on Transcription of Documents from French Archives," by Waldo G. Leland, is printed as an appendix to the same volume. Mr. Leland surveys concisely the results achieved since 1913, when the invaluable work of copying documents on the French régime in North America for the Library of Congress was begun. He reports further that he has almost completed his survey of French archives and manuscript collections made for the Carnegie Institution of Washington and that he has "supervised the compilation of a calendar of documents in French depositories relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley, undertaken as a coöperative enterprise of the historical agencies of that region."

Through Three Centuries: Colver and Rosenberger Lives and Times, 1620-1922, by Jesse L. Rosenberger (1922. 407 p.), is a "series of connected life-stories tracing through successive generations changes and developments from early Puritan days to

the present time." Mr. Rosenberger's autobiographical contribution is of special interest to Minnesota and Wisconsin readers for its picture of social conditions during the sixties and seventies at Lake City and Maiden Rock, on Lake Pepin.

Two interesting papers were read at the annual meeting of the Swedish Historical Society of America, held in the Historical Building, St. Paul, on November 26: "Some Footnotes on the Swedish Immigration of 1855-60," by George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota; and "Characteristics of the Early Swedish Immigrants to Minnesota," by Judge Andrew Holt of the state supreme court.

Svenska Baptisternas i Amerika Teologiska Seminarium, 1871-1921 (Chicago, 1921. 154 p.) is the title of a book by Professor Emanuel Schmidt issued in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the seminary of the Swedish Baptists of America. The book gives a sketch of the history of the seminary from its establishment in Chicago in 1871 by the Reverend J. A. Edgren to its location, after many vicissitudes, at its present home in St. Paul. The institution is now known as the Bethel Theological Seminary and is a part of the Bethel Institute. The book contains the names and short biographical sketches of professors and students who have been connected with the seminary.

"The Norse Immigration Centennial," a proposed celebration in 1925 of the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the ship "Restaurationen" with the first Norwegian immigrant group of the nineteenth century, is discussed by H. B. Kildahl in the February *American-Scandinavian Review*.

In a brief article on the "Luther College Museum," published in *Familiens Magasin* for February, Knut Gjerset describes the special museum at Luther College illustrating phases of Norwegian-American life.

Two double numbers have appeared in the *Aarbok* series of the Trönderlag, an association of persons who trace their origin to the Trondhjem district in Norway. The issues contain respectively reports upon activities in the years 1916 and 1917 (40 p.).

and 1919 and 1920 (48 p.). Accompanying the former is a sketch entitled "The Old and the New Viking Expeditions," by F. L. Trönsdal; and with the latter is a brief account of settlement by people from Trondhjem in the vicinity of Underwood, Minnesota. The *Aarbok* of the Nordfjordlag for 1921 (68 p.) prints a hasty sketch by Jacob Aalund of the movement of emigration from Nordfjord, and contains a report of the ceremonies attending the presentation in 1921 of a large gift of money, a *mindegave*, to the Norwegian district of Nordfjord.

The story of "The Old Muskego Settlement," the second settlement established by Norwegian immigrants in Wisconsin, is interestingly narrated by A. O. Barton in the November-December number of the *North Star*. The article is a revision of a paper read by Mr. Barton in 1916 before the Waukesha County Historical Society.

A Source Book and Bibliographical Guide for American Church History, by Peter G. Mode (Menasha, Wisconsin, 1921. 735 p.), is a book of unusual value. Students of western history will appreciate especially the documents illustrating the "Extension of the Church into the Middle and Farther West." A section on "Archbishop Ireland and the School Question" is of direct Minnesota interest.

One of the most interesting chapters of *Opening a Highway to the Pacific, 1838-1846*, by James C. Bell (New York, 1921. 209 p.), is entitled "Agrarian Discontent in the Mississippi Valley, 1840-1845." In it the author analyzes the agrarian situation in the area and period indicated with special reference to the Oregon movement.

A valuable summary of the history of the Granger movement, the Farmers' Alliance, the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Union, the Nonpartisan League, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, is included in a scholarly volume on *Marketing Agricultural Products*, by Benjamin H. Hibbard (New York, 1921. 389 p.).

The Farm Bureau Movement, by Orville Merton Kile (New York, 1921. 282 p.), is the title of a study issued with the two-

fold purpose of presenting to non-agricultural groups interested in the farm bureau movement "a better understanding of its background, origin, structure and purpose," and to put before the members themselves an analysis of the strong and weak points in the organization, with a view to avoiding mistakes similar to those which "have wrought the ruin of other highly promising agricultural organizations." The book is not primarily a history, but it embodies considerable historical material, which for the most part has been culled from easily accessible secondary works. The value of the work lies in its well-organized account of the American Farm Bureau Federation and its present problems.

"Environment in the History of American Agriculture" is the title of a suggestive article by Albert Perry Brigham in the *Journal of Geography* for February.

The Indiana Historical Commission has issued as number 14 of its *Bulletins* a pamphlet entitled *Historical Markers in Indiana* [*Preliminary Announcement*] (1921. 56 p.), which lists by counties all known historical markers in that state. It appears that in twenty-nine counties there are none at all. That the bulletin "will do much toward arousing an interest throughout the state in the importance of marking other sites and spots before their exact location is lost to the knowledge of this generation," is the commendable hope of Dr. John W. Oliver, director of the commission.

"Kinds of Materials to be Preserved for Historical Purposes," by Esther U. McNitt, and "The Local Library — A Center for Historical Material," by William J. Hamilton, are the titles of two interesting papers included in the *Proceedings* of the third annual conference on Indiana history, published as number 15 of the *Bulletins* of the Indiana Historical Commission (1922. 157 p.). This conference was held in December, 1921, under the auspices of the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the Indiana Historical Society, and the Indiana Historical Commission.

The *Burton Historical Collection Leaflet*, published monthly by the Detroit Public Library, made its first appearance in January, 1922. The initial number is devoted to "Henry R. School-

craft," and consists of extracts from his "Personal Memoirs" and a few documents, presumably from the Burton Collection.

Dr. Joseph Schafer's study, "Documenting Local History," in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for December, should be of interest to readers of his article in this volume (see *ante*, p. 3-20). It is an essay on the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, which illustrates the possible results of intensive research in local history. The number also includes an account of "The Services and Collections of Lyman Copeland Draper," by Louise Phelps Kellogg.

"Letters from the West in 1845," a series written by Stephen H. Hayes on a trip from Maine to Iowa and back in the summer of 1845, are published in the January number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*. In the same issue is the third of the valuable studies of the "Internal Grain Trade of the United States 1860-1890," by Louis B. Schmidt.

A well-written article on "Old Fort Atkinson," by Bruce E. Mahan, in the *Palimpsest* for November, is of special interest to Minnesota readers for the accounts of the trip of the cavalcade of dragoons from Fort Atkinson to Traverse des Sioux in June, 1845, and of the removal of the Winnebago Indians, three years later, from northeastern Iowa to the mouth of the Watab River. The story of the "Moving of the Winnebago" is elaborated by Mr. Mahan in the February *Palimpsest*. In describing "The Way to Iowa," the same author discusses, in the October issue, the routes followed by emigrants to the West in 1840.

According to the January *Missouri Historical Review*, the State Historical Society of Missouri "ranks second in the United States in active membership compared with all state historical societies." Its active paid membership, 1,589 on January 1, 1922, represents a net gain of 579 members or 57 per cent in one year. "The true enlightened Missourian," writes the editor, "loves Missouri and her history and realizes that only thru a central historical agency can that history be disseminated."

The Louisiana Historical Society has received a gift of fifteen thousand dollars conditioned upon the use of the money "for the

preservation, arrangement, indexing and cataloging of the archives of Louisiana, now in the custody of the Louisiana Historical Society, covering the French and Spanish periods and the territorial government under the United States." A gift of this kind may lack the visible appeal of a monument carved from stone, but in many respects it is a more practical service to the history of a state, for it facilitates research in original records and thus contributes to the true understanding of the past of the commonwealth.

South Dakota Geography and History Outlines, with an Appendix on Indian Treaties and Wars, by L. P. McCain (1922. 40 p.), is a pamphlet intended for the use of students. Among the miscellaneous subjects which are outlined is the Sioux Outbreak of 1862, for which the author mentions four causes: "Chicanery in the making of the Traverse de Sioux [*sic*] and Mendota treaties," "deferred payments to the Indians," "the sinister work of the copperheads," and "Little Crow's ambition." Mr. McCain has evidently overlooked the testimony of Dr. Stephen R. Riggs who wrote, "They [*the Sioux*] were undoubtedly instigated by the devil."

A valuable contribution to the early history of the Red River country is made by L. A. Prud'homme in an article entitled "L'abbé Joseph Sévère Nicholas Dumoulin, Missionnaire à la Rivière Rouge," published in the November and January numbers of the *Revue Canadienne* of Montreal.

Under the title of "Reminiscences of an H. B. C. Fur Trade Factor," an interesting series of articles by H. V. Moberly is appearing in the *Beaver*, a monthly publication of the Hudson's Bay Company, beginning in October and reaching its thirteenth chapter in the March number. Rich with picturesque incident, the articles throw much light on phases of the Hudson's Bay Company's trade in the Canadian Northwest to the fifties. Almost every issue of the *Beaver* contains interesting historical articles. Among them may be noted "Fort Langley, Historic H. B. C. Post in British Columbia," by F. W. Howay, in the November number; "Women of H. B. C.," an account dealing with the period from 1850 to 1875, by William C. King, in the January

number; and the first installment of a study of "La Verendrye — Exploring in the Name of New France from Trois Rivières to the Country of the Mandans," by D. C. Harvey, in the March number.

Amusing and colorful, a compound of gossip, anecdote, and local history, the *Reminiscences of a Raconteur between the '40s and the '20s*, by George H. Ham (Toronto, 1921. 330 p.), is of special interest for its impressionistic sketches of life in Winnipeg after 1875.

A brief note on the "Roller Mill in the United States," prepared by Bertha L. Heilbron, research assistant of the Minnesota Historical Society, is printed in the *Ninth Annual Report* of the Waterloo Historical Society (Kitchener, Ontario, 1921. 194 p.). An interesting field of activity for local historical societies is pointed out in a paper in the same publication on "Waterloo County Newspapers," by W. H. Breithaupt. The author states that "the Waterloo Historical Society's collection of County Newspapers is probably the largest collection of such papers in Canada."

The Family Memory Book is the title given to a loose-leaf scrapbook devised by the Mohn Printing Company of Northfield, Minnesota. It offers a convenient method of recording biographical and genealogical information which, if not recorded, soon becomes very elusive.

GENERAL MINNESOTA ITEMS

An interesting series of "Historical Sketches of Minnesota" is being published in the *Minneapolis Journal*, the first one appearing in the issue for January 11. It includes articles dealing with early discovery and exploration, the Indians, the state's economic progress, and interesting items of political, social, and military history. The sketches, already more than fifty in number, are based in the main on material in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. Beginning with the issue of February 2, the *Weekly Valley Herald* of Chaska reprints one item of this series each week. A letter from Captain Fred A. Bill,

printed in the *Journal* on January 16, points out inaccuracies in statements regarding the date of arrival of the "Virginia at Fort St. Anthony in 1823." Incidentally Captain Bill pays his respects to the explorer Beltrami, whom he characterizes as "a versatile, courageous and venturesome cuss," but absolutely unreliable as to dates. Mr. C. H. Beaulieu writes a letter on the word "Itasca," which is printed in the *Journal* of February 19.

In an article on "The Advent of the White Men in Minnesota," contributed to the October number of the *Western Magazine* by Willoughby M. Babcock, Jr., the history of the Minnesota region during the two centuries preceding statehood is briefly outlined. In the same magazine for December Mr. Babcock describes the "Sioux Outbreak of 1857 and 1862."

Mrs. Ida Sexton Searles has issued a series of four little booklets, *Legend of St. Anthony Falls*, *Legend of the Moccasin Flower*, *Legend of the Water Lily*, and *Nopa, Legend of Shadow-Falls*, in which are presented in verse, after the manner of Longfellow, four old Indian legends of local interest. In an account of the legends, as recited by Mrs. Searles before a group of Minneapolis and St. Paul women, the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 2 states that they were originally obtained from Indians at Faribault, Cloquet, and Carlton.

The authenticity of the Kensington rune stone appears to be accepted by Dr. Benjamin Sulte in a brief chapter, "Au Mississippi en 1362," included in volume 7 of his *Mélanges Historiques* (Montreal, 1921. 163 p.), a collection of miscellaneous historical papers.

Letters written by Alpheus Fuller, who came to Minnesota in 1848, and by several of his brothers and sisters who followed him, now in the possession of Miss Abby A. Fuller of St. Paul, are the basis for an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of January 29. Passages describing pioneer conditions in St. Paul and other parts of the state are quoted.

A letter in the possession of Mr. H. N. Doyle of Alexandria, written from Watertown on August 24, 1862, by his mother's sister and telling of the writer's flight from the Indians during

the Sioux Outbreak, is published in the *Alexandria Citizen News* for December 1.

Twenty-one surviving members of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry were present at the thirty-seventh annual reunion of the regimental association on September 7. In the published *Secretary's Report* (15 p.) is an historical sketch of the regiment's reunions since 1870, written by the daughter of Colonel Hans Mattson, Mrs. Luth Jaeger.

"I Seek and Find the Mississippi's Real Source," is the challenging title of a chapter in *News Hunting on Three Continents*, by Julius Chambers (New York, 1921. 405 p.). The author, a New York newspaper reporter not yet twenty-two years old, was informed by his physician in March, 1872, that if he wanted to live he must "spend three months . . . roughing it and sleeping under the stars." His interest having been aroused in explorations at the source of the Mississippi River, he decided that, if he must sleep under the stars, "it shall be in the Itasca wilderness, practically unexplored." He arranged to send a series of descriptive letters to James Gordon Bennett of the *New York Herald*, and in May, 1872, he arrived in Minnesota. Accompanied by a guide, Henri Beaulieu, he reached Lake Itasca, discovered the creek which now bears his name, and, passing through it in his canoe, floated out upon the waters of Elk Lake on June 10, 1872. To the *Herald* he wrote, "Here, then, is the source of the longest river in the world." In the chapter of his book already referred to he tells of his feelings upon entering Elk Lake in 1872: "I was wonderstricken. So was Beaulieu, who had not heard of it. It was a body of water obviously never seen by Schoolcraft, who did not enter the western arm of this three-pronged lake. Nor is this reservoir mentioned by Nicollet, making the most liberal interpretation of his language." But Jacob V. Brower, the authority on the subject, concluded, after thorough research, that Elk Lake was an arm of Itasca at the time of Nicollet's explorations in 1836. Brower considered Chambers the first to discover the lake after its separation from Itasca and the first to discover the connecting stream, named by him Chambers' Creek. He did not consider Elk Lake the ultimate

source of the Mississippi, however. That designation he gave to Hernando De Soto Lake, the waters of which, flowing through the Nicollet lakes, enter the end of the west arm of Lake Itasca. That Chambers, who started on a trip to the mouth of the Mississippi after leaving Elk Lake, has the honor of being the first man to have traveled the entire length of the great river, seems unquestionable. It should be added that Chambers died in 1920, before his book was published.

Papers relating to the activities in Congress of Cyrus Aldrich, "second member of the federal house of representatives from Minneapolis," now in the possession of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Aldrich of Minneapolis, are described in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 9.

Some reminiscences of Mrs. Luth Jaeger, a daughter of Colonel Hans Mattson, are reprinted in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 8 from a jubilee edition of the *Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter*, a Chicago weekly founded by Mrs. Jaeger's father. After being dissuaded by her father from entering the newspaper profession, Mrs. Jaeger enrolled at the University of Minnesota, the first woman student of Scandinavian blood to enter that institution.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry B. Whipple, first Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, pioneer missionary to the Indians, and founder of Shattuck School, St. Mary's Hall, Seabury Divinity School, and the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, all of Faribault, was observed at that place on February 15. A brief sketch of the life and work of Bishop Whipple is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 19.

The history of transportation in Minnesota appears to be a subject of perennial interest to newspaper readers. A special edition of the *Daily Journal Press* of St. Cloud, issued on November 14 in celebration of the completion of the new paved road from St. Paul to St. Cloud, contains a sketch of the history of transportation in that vicinity and reminiscences of pioneers on early methods of travel. An account of the first automobile trip made from Chicago to Minneapolis in July, 1902, based on a log book kept by the driver, Mr. Harry E. Wilcox, appears in the

Minneapolis Tribune for January 29. In its issue of February 5, the same paper publishes pictures of three early types of automobiles. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for March 19 contains a sketch of the evolution of the locomotive, illustrated with pictures of two of the earliest and one of the most recent models. The first locomotive operated in Minnesota, the "William Crooks," was pressed into service at a unique ceremony in celebration of the opening of the elevated tracks leading into the new Union Depot in St. Paul, accounts of which appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 21 and 22 and the *Pioneer Press* for November 20 and 22. Reminiscences of horse cars, cable lines, and the first electric cars were exchanged by members of the Veteran Employee's Club, an organization of employees of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company who have been in the service at least twenty-five years, at its meeting in Minneapolis on October 11. Notices of the meeting and accounts of the organization appear in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 7 and the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 9. Another article dealing with the changes in street car service in St. Paul which have been witnessed during thirty-seven years by Mr. Daniel Lawler appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 27. The same paper, in its issue for October 2, contains an article, illustrated with reproductions of railroad coupons of early days, on the changes which have been made in railroad tickets in order to eliminate cheating.

Installments of the "Life and Adventures of Capt. Stephen B. Hanks," which Captain Fred A. Bill is editing for the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, continue to appear each week in that paper (see *ante*, p. 88, 189). Vivid pictures of steamboat races, fires, and wrecks, storms on treacherous Lake Pepin, tornadoes and cyclones on the river, difficulties caused by low water, and the effect of conditions in the country at large upon river traffic are presented in rapid succession. Of special value is a "retrospective view of the inception and growth of the pine lumber industry" with a list of mills along the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers in 1880, published on March 25. "Recollections of the Old River" is the title of a second autobiography of an early riverman — Captain J. M. Turner of Lansing, Iowa — which has been running in the *Post* since October 1.

The death of the aged Ojibway, "Ga-Be-Nah-Gewn-Wonce," generally known as "Wrinkled Meat," on February 7, 1922, at Cass Lake, evoked considerable discussion as to his career and especially his reputed age of 137 years. Biographical notices appear in Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers for February 8. In the *North Woods* for March is a sketch, "Modern Methusala, 137, Passes Away at Cass Lake, Minnesota," by Otto L. Anderson. Mr. Ransom J. Powell is quoted in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 15 as asserting that the Indian was not 137, but only 88 years old, according to Indian census records. Mr. C. H. Beaulieu, in a communication printed in the February 24 number of the same newspaper, takes issue with Mr. Powell.

Two notebooks kept by an illiterate fur-trader on the Minnesota frontier in the thirties and now preserved in the manuscript collection of the Minnesota Historical Society furnish the idea for a feature story with the title, "If the Whole World Forgot Its A B C's," in the *Minneapolis Journal* for February 26. Among several illustrations is a reproduction of one page of the fur-trade record with its curious hieroglyphic signs.

The "Original Contract for Cutting Timber — Made Between the Indians and Henry H. Sibley and Co. in 1837," is printed in the December number of the *North Woods*. The document is in the Minnesota Historical Society's collection of Sibley Papers.

An interesting illustrated article entitled "Dairy Chiefs Have Done Big 'Bit' to Boost Minnesota's Welfare," by Charles F. Collisson, in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 2, reviews the development of the dairying industry in the state and the services of the state dairy and food commissioners. The author quotes liberally from the writings of Theophilus L. Haecker, professor emeritus of dairy husbandry in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

The story of Cuyler Adams and the discovery and development of the Cuyuna iron range is told in the February number of the *American Magazine* in an interesting article by Neil M. Clark. Liberal quotations from it largely make up the article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 29 which bears the alliterative

title, "Faith in Cavorting Compass Needle Led Cuyler Adams to Discover Cuyuna Range."

The development of the iron industry in Minnesota is discussed in an address entitled "Iron Industry, from Standpoint of the Miner," by Earl H. Hunner, general manager of the M. A. Hanna and Company iron mines in Minnesota and Michigan, published as an advertisement in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for January 1.

"In 1881 there was no such thing as a trained nurse in the state of Minnesota," writes Dr. C. Eugene Riggs in an article entitled "Minnesota Medicine in the Making: Personal Reminiscences," in *Minnesota Medicine* for October. Dr. Riggs traces in interesting fashion the development of the medical profession since 1881, when he came as a young physician to St. Paul. The article has been reprinted as a pamphlet (24 p.).

An interesting history of the Minnesota State Board of Health from its organization in 1872 to 1901 appears in the *St. Paul Daily News* for March 12 under the misleading title "Business Men 50 Years Ago Suffered from Overwork, State Records Show."

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

In the *Proceedings* of the sixteenth annual conference of historical societies, reported by John C. Parish (Washington, 1921, 28 p.), are published two important papers by Karl Singewald and Albert E. McKinley on the subject of "Progress in the Collection of War Records by State War History Organizations."

The Minnesota War Records Commission continues with the preparation of a volume on Minnesota in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. A large portion of this work is now in press. The rosters of the Minnesota volunteer regiments are finished, and the commission is completing the rosters of Minnesotans in other branches of the service and preparing the historical narrative. Material for the last-named rosters was obtained in the course of a thoroughgoing search, recently completed, of the records of the war and navy depart-

ments, which show that over 3,600 Minnesotans, at one time or another during the period covered, 1898 to 1902, served in the army, navy, marine corps, or volunteer organizations other than those furnished in the name of the state. It appears also that certain units — such as the Third United States Infantry, Company G of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, and the Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry — included considerable numbers of Minnesotans; and for this and other reasons the commission has made transcripts of war department records relating to the history of these units during the period under study.

The commission recently acquired the custody of two important files of World War history material: one, from the state auditor, consisting of original records of the farm crop and labor census of 1917-18; and the other, from the adjutant general of the state, consisting of photostatic copies of all the Minnesota draft induction lists, the originals of which are filed in the government archives at Washington.

An early decision of the Hennepin County War Records Committee not to attempt the publication of a county war history has made it possible for that body to devote its entire efforts to the building up of a county war records collection which will furnish unusually complete and authoritative information with respect, particularly, to the war services of individuals. Items in the committee's file of some 24,000 military service records compiled from official sources are now being compared with records in a corresponding, though less extensive, file of Hennepin County service men's own written statements in the office of the state commission, and variations or additional data are being recorded on the former, or official, records. The committee is also reproducing for its own files the state commission's photostatic copies of the Hennepin County draft registration and induction lists. A few additions have been made to the gold star roll; the list of nurses and other welfare workers now numbers over six hundred names; and a special canvass of local civilian war leaders is in progress.

Following recommendations made by the chairman, Mr. William E. Culkin, in his annual report for the year 1921, the St. Louis County branch of the Minnesota War Records Commission has modified its original plan for publishing a comprehensive county war history in one volume and has decided simply to continue the work of collecting the county war records "with a view to the preservation of said records for public use and the publication for free distribution of such portions thereof as shall be deemed advisable." If the chairman's recommendations are followed in detail, the committee will publish a volume containing portraits and biographies of those who lost their lives in the service and, possibly, a roster of all who served. A small volume of personal narratives may also be issued, depending upon the cost. In the meantime the collection of material covering all phases of the general subject goes forward.

Completion of the roster of local service men to be included in the Ramsey County War Records Committee's projected county war history is delayed pending the receipt by the state commission of official statements of the services of army officers, which, it is expected, will be furnished by the war department in the near future. For some months the committee has been depending entirely upon the voluntary efforts of its officers and others, keeping its funds intact for use when the time is ripe for publication. Appeals for additional local war history material continue to meet with occasional response: Mr. Swen Bernard of St. Paul, for example, has presented a noteworthy collection of war letters, photographs, and other personal records which he gathered at the expense of much time and effort among friends and acquaintances.

The Rice County War Records Committee, having undertaken and persisted in the carrying out of an exceptionally broad program, is one of the few committees in the rural counties which still continue active. Under the leadership of Mr. Frank M. Kaisersatt of Faribault, who is a member of the state commission, the committee has renewed its efforts to complete a collection which now includes, among other things, photographs in triplicate of some seven hundred of the local service men. An account of the work of the committee from the beginning, to-

gether with bits of local war history, appears in the "Armistice Day Edition" of the *Faribault Daily News*, published on November 8.

Memorials in honor of members who saw service in the World War have been unveiled in the Church of the Redeemer, the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, and the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, and in St. John's Episcopal Church of St. Paul, according to reports in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 16 and November 6, and in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 24.

"D. A. R. Shaft Will Honor Ramsey County Heroes of World War" is the title of a brief article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* in which are discussed the plans of the St. Paul chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for honoring, with a shaft of native granite to be erected in Shadow Falls Park, the service men and women of the county. A four-page leaflet has been issued containing a sketch of the proposed memorial.

LOCAL HISTORY ITEMS

Plans of the Northern Minnesota Historical Society, which was organized on June 20, 1921, at Bemidji, are discussed under the caption "Historical Society to Preserve Old Papers," in the *Bemidji Daily Pioneer* for November 26. A considerable collection of Beltrami County newspapers, preserved by Mrs. L. H. Bailey of Bemidji, has become the property of the new society and is apparently to be kept in the Bemidji Public Library.

That interest in local history is growing is evident in the columns of newspapers published in the smaller Minnesota towns. An account of the birth and infancy of Morris, based upon information published in 1876 in *Frontier Business*, the city's pioneer newspaper, appears in the *Morris Tribune* for November 4. Walter Stone Pardee compares the Monticello of 1877 with that of 1921 in the *Monticello Times* for November 3. The first two articles of a series entitled "Early Days in Le Sueur," by Bertha L. Heilbron, are published in the issues of the *Le Sueur Herald* for March 22 and 29. The *Mankato Free Press* for Octo-

ber 29 prints an address delivered before the Men's Club of St. John's Episcopal Church by H. C. Hotaling, in which he recalls "boyhood days that were coupled with the early history of the church." Beginning on December 30, the *Blue Earth County Enterprise* of Mapleton publishes regularly under the heading "Six Decades Ago in Blue Earth County" extracts from the Minnesota Historical Society's file of old Mankato newspapers which illustrate conditions in the sixties. The *Murdock Leader* also prints, somewhat irregularly, a column of "News Twenty Years Ago."

Many interesting items of local history are included in an article on the Caleff family of Bluff Landing or Nininger, by John H. Case, which appears in the *Hastings Gazette* for December 30. In the issue of October 21 is published a biographical sketch of Irving Todd, for fifty-five years the editor of the paper.

"En Pioneer" is the title of a brief sketch in volume 14, number 9 of *Nordmandsforbundet* dealing with the career of Vegger Gulbrandsen, a Norwegian pioneer who came to Minnesota in 1856. Mr. Gulbrandsen amplifies and translates this sketch of himself in a letter printed in the *Albert Lea Community Magazine* for February under the title, "First Settlers in Freeborn County."

The fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the building of Christ Episcopal Church of Red Wing was observed on December 18 and 19 with special services and a parish reunion. *An Historical Sketch of Christ Church Parish, Red Wing, Minnesota, From Its Organization in 1858 to 1921* (64 p.), issued in commemoration of the event, includes pictures of the old church built in 1859, of the present building erected in 1871, and of all the clergymen who have served as rectors. Historical sketches of the church and accounts of its semicentennial celebration appear in the *Red Wing Daily Republican* for December 15, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the same paper's weekly edition for December 21, the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 11, and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for November 27.

An interesting feature of the Stevens County Memorial Armory at Morris, which was dedicated on November 10, is the collec-

tion of relics of the World War which was installed by the local war records committee. This collection consists of articles of military equipment, service badges, war posters, pictures, pamphlets, and other items. The inclusion of Morris newspaper files running back to the first newspaper printed in that city—in 1876—adds to the general value of the collection and suggests a way in which all local historical museums in Minnesota could help to preserve records which are of importance not only to the locality but to the state at large. At the dedication exercises an address was delivered by Governor J. A. O. Preus and an historical paper on "Morris Fifty Years Ago" was read by Chief Justice Calvin Brown. The organization of a Stevens County historical society has been undertaken by a group of interested persons and in November a constitution essentially like that published in the present number of the BULLETIN was adopted and officers were elected. Stevens County offers excellent opportunities for local history activity and it is to be hoped that the new organization will stimulate historical interest throughout the county and achieve the purposes for which it was founded.

The history of the Farmers' Alliance and of the Nonpartisan League in Otter Tail County is the subject of an article by Elmer E. Adams in the *Fergus Falls Daily Journal* for February 27 and 28. "Otter Tail's Only Lynching" is described by the same author in the *Journal* for March 11.

An illustrated article, by Amy R. Enerson, on the pipestone quarry region of southwestern Minnesota, which includes a description of its geography, brief mention of early explorations, and an account of some of the Indian legends connected with the vicinity, is published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 20.

The First Visit to the Head of the Lakes of Jay Cooke in 1867 is the subject of a leaflet issued by the American Exchange National Bank of Duluth (7 p.). It contains reminiscences by George M. Smith, who as a boy conveyed Cooke in a boat from Superior up the shore of the bay to Duluth and back. The dedication of a statue of Jay Cooke at Duluth on October 15 was the occasion for considerable newspaper discussion of the

part played by the famous financier in Minnesota affairs. In the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 13 and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for October 16 are articles on the subject, the latter accompanied by illustrations. An address by Howard Elliott which was delivered at the dedication exercises has appeared in pamphlet form with the title *Jay Cooke, Duluth, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company* (15 p.).

The Hibbing Daily News and the Mesaba Ore for October 1 is a "Grand Opening and Historical Edition" (88 p.), issued in celebration of the completion of the "moving of Hibbing" and the opening of the town's new business section. It contains a wealth of historical material, including biographies of pioneers, brief histories of the schools, the churches, and the public library, an historical sketch of the government of the village, and the story of the "discovery of iron ore on the Mesaba Range." Of special interest is an outline of the early history of Hibbing reprinted from the *Mesaba Ore*, in which paper it was published on August 22, 1903, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the village.

A paper read by Captain Fred A. Bill at the meeting of the Read's Landing Association in Minneapolis on February 25 on "The Building of a School House" gives a brief survey of the history of Read's Landing and of education there to 1870, when the schoolhouse under discussion was built. Captain Bill's paper is published in full in the *Wabasha Herald* and the *Wabasha Standard* for March 2, and articles based upon it appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 26.

The meeting of the Winona County Old Settlers' Association in Winona on February 22 was the occasion for an article in the *Winona Republican-Herald* of that date entitled "Old Buildings Recall Days of Winona's Youth." It records the results of a survey "by old settlers for old settlers" of historic structures in the town, including old churches, schools, hotels, business places, and residences. Photographs of Winona in 1889 and of its oldest schoolhouse and oldest church illustrate the article. The same paper in its issue for February 24 prints a letter from Mr.

Orrin F. Smith in which he takes issue with statements made regarding the oldest school.

Twin City papers recently have been publishing in their Sunday issues some interesting series of articles dealing with local historical subjects. R. D. McCord is the author of one, appearing under the general title "What's in Our Names?" in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from October 30 to January 29—a series consisting mainly of biographical sketches of individuals for whom St. Paul streets are named. Among the subjects of these interesting and well-written accounts are Pierre Parrant, Father Lucian Galtier, Louis Robert, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Harriet Bishop, Henry M. Rice, James M. Goodhue, "Waapashaw," Aaron Goodrich, Norman W. Kittson, John R. Irvine, and Lyman Dayton. Articles on St. Paul churches, some of which include historical sketches, appear in the *St. Paul Daily News* from October 30 to February 19. Short illustrated articles descriptive of St. Paul in bygone days are published in the *News* from November 20 to February 19 under the title "Do You Remember When—?" A similar series about Minneapolis appears in the *Minneapolis Journal* from January 15 to March 26.

To commemorate the passing of twenty-five years since the founding of the St. Paul Credit Men's Association, the history of that organization is outlined in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 25. A sketch of the Minneapolis Builders Exchange, occasioned by its twentieth anniversary, appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 19.

The *Minneapolis Journal* of October 4 presents an appeal made by Mr. Edwin Clark, secretary of the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association, for the "establishment of a permanent fund to finance the care and upkeep of the Godfrey House." A brief history of the house, which is the oldest in Minneapolis, is included, and pictures of it in its present and original locations appear with the article.

A letter dated June 15, 1858, and supposedly written by G. W. Magee, in which the writer gives his impressions of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, was recently discovered in an old residence in Waterloo, New York. It is written on a letterhead bearing an

early woodcut of St. Anthony. A reproduction of the cut in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 2 is accompanied by quotations from the letter.

Changes in the names of Minneapolis streets furnish the theme for an article in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 22, based upon an 1855 official map of the city.

A sketchy article on the sheriffs of Hennepin County in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for November 6 is illustrated with photographs of eighteen of the twenty-two men who have served in that capacity.

Sections of a report analyzing the growth and development of government in Minneapolis, prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, are published in the *Members Bulletin* of the association in five installments, beginning with the issue of February 13. The first gives a brief outline of the governmental history of Minneapolis; this is followed by an analysis of the seven charters which have been proposed since 1898; the third and fourth installments deal with the changes which have taken place in the government of Minneapolis since 1872; and in the fifth the present city government is discussed. The *Minneapolis Tribune* reprints the second and third installments in its issues of February 23 and March 1.

The first page of a "copy of a long defunct newspaper," the *Minneapolis Evening News* for June 20, 1871, is reproduced with an article about its contents in the *Minneapolis Journal* for October 30. Another early Minneapolis publication, the city directory for 1867, furnishes the material for an article in the *Journal* of February 19. The book is erroneously classed as the city's second directory, when, in fact, two earlier volumes were published.

How the tide of commercial expansion has caused the business section of Minneapolis to enlarge at the expense of a succession of exclusive residential districts is the subject of an interesting article in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 5.

History of the First Swedish Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Fifty Years 1871-1921 (Minneapolis, 1921. 87 p.) is the title of an unusually good congregational history.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Thomas B. Walker, describing his contributions to the cultural and industrial development of Minneapolis during his sixty years of residence there, is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for January 1. Brief biographical sketches of Mr. John M. Hazen, a resident of Minnesota since 1858 and of Minneapolis since 1871, and of Dr. James Hosmer, author, historian, and first librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, appear in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for October 2 and January 29.

A contribution to the cultural history of Minneapolis is made by Frank A. Carle in an article published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for December 4 in which the benefactions of Clinton Morrison and Mrs. Ethel Morrison Van Derlip to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts are appreciatively reviewed. A portrait of Mrs. Van Derlip, who died on November 21, accompanies the article.

The twentieth anniversary of the establishment by George D. Dayton of the firm in Minneapolis which bears his name is the occasion for articles in the *Minneapolis Journal* and the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 5. The former quotes Mr. Dayton extensively on the subject of the "First Big Venture 'Beyond Seventh' Made 20 Years Ago." In "Twenty Years After," a twelve-page booklet issued by the Dayton Company, are portrayed early scenes in the history of Minneapolis.

A reunion of three original settlers and numerous descendants of the founders of the "Anderson Settlement" in Eden Prairie Township of Hennepin County, was held at the home of Miss Emma Anderson of Minneapolis on March 25. A brief history of the settlement appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for March 26.

Among the subjects dealt with by Benjamin Backnumber during the past six months in his sketches of "St. Paul Before This," which appear in the Sunday issues of the *St. Paul Daily News*, are the following: the Wabasha Street Bridge, November 13; a "Previous Streetcar Fare Raise" in 1877, October 2; how "Diamond Jo" obtained his nickname, October 30; Mrs. Alexander Hamilton's visit to Fort Snelling in 1838, November 27;

the "Legend of White Bear," March 12; Julius A. Truesdell, December 11; Colonel Alvaren Allen, January 15; Louis Fisher, February 12; Patrick H. Kelly, March 19; some incidents in the early political career of Cushman K. Davis, January 22; "How Davis Became Governor," December 25; the constitutional conventions of 1857, February 19; "Three Governors at Once" in 1858, March 26; and the senatorial elections of 1863 and 1865, February 5 and March 5.

Whether certain portions of old St. Paul can be restored to their former glory is a problem which is dealt with in illustrated feature articles, by Earl Christmas and Elliott Tarbell respectively, in the issues of the *St. Paul Daily News* for November 13 and February 5. The occasion for the first article, which revives memories of Third Street as the city's chief business thoroughfare, is the present plan to make it one of the chief approaches to the new Union Depot. A description of the profitable and "picturesque freight and passenger traffic" which came to St. Paul via the Mississippi River in the early days is included in the second article. Here the author points out that "St. Paul may again become port for river packets" if the proposed harbor improvements are completed.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for December 18 publishes an article by Jay W. Ludden on the occupation of the old House of Hope Presbyterian Church in St. Paul by the Goodwill Industries. An interesting sketch of the early history of the church is included.

Accounts of the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul are printed in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for February 20 and the *St. Paul Daily News* for February 19 and the fiftieth anniversary of Unity Church is noted in the *Pioneer Press* for February 25. The fiftieth anniversary of Cretin High School of St. Paul is the subject of an article in the same newspaper for November 20.

The procedure by which he secured the new commercial postal station for St. Paul is set forth by Otto N. Rath, former postmaster in that city, in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for November 18.

The history of the old Army Building in St. Paul, once the headquarters for the Department of Dakota, is outlined in the *St. Paul Dispatch* for October 20.

A series of "Little Glimpses of Saint Paul's Musical History" appear weekly in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* from October 16 to January 1 in connection with advertisements of the piano department of a department store. Reminiscences of four charter members of the Apollo Club, a Minneapolis musical organization which has been active since 1895, are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for December 4.



